ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,149—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Place of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Pres

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
B *HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th Augt.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th „
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th „
B.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th „
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 23rd August.
SIAM, 6th September.
ROSETTA, 20th September.
SURAT, 4th October.
CATHAY, 18th October.
ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894, and s. s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug., 20, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "BAHADURI," 1,590 Tons, 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, taking both Cargo and Passengers at Specially Reduced Rates.

SHEPHERD & Co.

Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 17th August, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 23rd August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, BELONGING TO THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA.

UNDER instructions from Mr. EDULJI DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, and on account of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. HAJI KASAM LADHA, Auctioneers, Poona, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Premises of the Company, situate at Bund Road, near the Bund Gardens, all that the Engines, Boilers, Plants and Machinery, belonging to the above named Company under and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 1889, and made between the said Company of the one part and the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of the other part.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Auctioneers or Messrs. FRAMJEE and MOOS, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at 11, Hornby Row.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

(OWNER RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.)
FOR SALE.

AT Simla, the well-known Business, called the CURIOSITY MART. The Business consists of Works of Art, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Japanese and European (no Gold or Jewellery). Good opportunity to those with a Capital wishing to start a profitable business.

For further particulars apply to—

A. M. JACOB,
Belvedere, Simla.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RIDING— AND SPORTING —BREECHES.

"OUR SPECIALITE"

SOFT DRAB & WHITE DRILLETTE	From Rs.	22 0
WHIPCORDS & BEDFORDS, All Shades	„ „	27 0
GAITERS, BOXCLOTH, All Colours	„ „	13 0

HOAR & CO., {BREECHES MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

MADON'S CHOLERA ELIXIR

STANDS unrivalled as an unfailing Household Remedy for Cholera, and found of immense value in time of emergency and in households beyond the reach of prompt Medical aid. Every Family should have a Bottle of this precious Medicine. Beware of spurious imitation. Re. 1-4.

170, Shaik Memon Street, near the Jooma Musjid. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Chemists and Druggists.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES.

IN consequence of the paralyzing effect on the Prices of the Higher Grades of Pianos caused by the almost contraband rate of Exchange that has prevailed for some time, several obscure Pianoforte Manufacturers on the *qui vive* for a favourable opportunity, have built, with wonderful rapidity and in sufficiently large numbers to flood the Market, Pianofortes the external appearances of which are imposing and in some cases ostentatiously extravagant, and placed them at a price representing a few hundred rupees, even at the depreciated value of that sensitive coin. All these considerations, in many cases, have been erroneously accepted by those who did not know better, as sufficient to warrant the usefulness of the instruments; more particularly as they had been glaringly recommended for their durability. We are not surprised that so many were sold at the tempting offer under pressure of a crushing Exchange and accepted as Substitutes (?) for the Higher Grade Pianofortes, such as those of Julius Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne, but which, by the way, they are not, in any sense of the term. The word *substitute* we think conveys as much a meaning in this case as a boy six years of age would carry in a Cricket Match when elected and *designated a substitute* for the crack Batsman of a Presidency Team, who is unfortunately not able to turn up.

We admit that the presence of a Piano as an Article of Furniture considerably adds to the attraction of a Drawing Room. All the same, it will neither convey any appreciable value nor good taste if the instrument exposes an internal mechanism possessing an action not conducive to even the most ordinary execution.

We do not say that such Pianos should not be offered for sale if there are people to buy them, but what we emphatically object to is that rubbish of this class should be flattered to a position that the Highest Grades of Pianos only can maintain. How is it possible to associate thorough good workmanship and material with a Piano alleged to be made for a climate like India costing as many Pounds sterling as you can count on your fingers?

Cheap Pianofortes, for constant and regular use, are practical failures. Cheap Pianos may, perhaps, answer for music of the Negro Minstrel type, or pass as good enough by a thumping "Vampist" in accompanying "Wot Cher," "Monte Carlo," and music of this class—all good enough in their way—but where Music is treated, recognised and appreciated as Art of a very high and intellectual order, a Cheap Piano would be as out-of-place as a German Concertina would be in the conduct of a Choral Service in a Cathedral. As a test we would suggest, if anybody cares to prove it as we have done, that a brand new Cheap Piano be placed in the hands of a Student of Music, who devotes two to three hours only daily to hard practice of Sound High Class and Classical Music. We maintain that under such a test the internal economy of the Cheap Piano would most disgracefully collapse, it would not be equal to a few weeks' wear and tear. No one who knows *anything* about Pianos can be deceived by the glowing description of how a "*Cheap*" and "*Perfect*" Piano (a contradiction of terms, by the way), and having a multiplicity of advantages &c., &c., "*specially suited for the Indian climate*," can be bought for a few hundred rupees. Anybody can better appreciate the value he has received for his money when he tries to Re-sell his

CHEAP PIANO.

For Price Lists and Terms of Hire Purchase of High Class Pianofortes,
BY JULIUS BLUTHNER, LEIPZIG,
AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
Please apply to the Sole Agents:—

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
"APOLLO"
SHIRT

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.
LD.
MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I THE Undersigned hereby give notice that the Partnership, which had been subsisting between Me and my Sons, NANCY PEEROO, KASSUM PEEROO, FAZUL PEEROO, and Grandson, KURIM NANCY, has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent as and from the 31st Day of July, 1894.

That in terms of the Dissolution I will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES of the Partnership which at the Date of the Dissolution stood due in my Name and recover and receive for myself all the cash, property and outstandings thereof, and Mr. NANCY PEEROO will PAY the DEBTS and LIABILITIES which stood in his Name or relate to the business and dealings carried on in his Name and recover and receive for himself the outstandings thereof.—Dated this 17th Day of August, 1894.

પીરૂ મામધ,
i. e., PEEROO MAHOMAD.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING J. R. RY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the Supply of (7,200) Seven Thousand Two Hundred Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (1,200) Twelve Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, and (60) Sixty Tons HARD GLAMORGON COKE, best quality, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar, Verawal or Porebunder Bunders. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government papers), will be received, at Ghadechi up to 31ST AUGUST Noon, 1894, and should be superscribed, "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September and be completed by the End of December, 1894. Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to—

THE STOREKEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months, of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Wagons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required; to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.

4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon, and where and by what Firms of manufacturers the Oils offered have been produced.

5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than One Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertized Quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NEW SHIRTINGS.

CEYLON FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
CELLULAR CLOTHS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR SHIRTINGS,
OXFORD CLOTHS,
HOPSACK MATTES,
ETON CLOTHS.

NOTICES.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advice allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.

Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office,
Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Director..................H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.
LAST 5 NIGHTS!
Continued Success!
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
Gilbert and Sullivan's Japanese Opera,
"THE MIKADO;"
OR, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.
WEDNESDAY, 22ND AUGUST,
(BY REQUEST)
The Emotional Domestic Drama,
"EAST LYNNE."
THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST,
"LA MASCOTTE."
Box Office and Plan at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
PRICES:—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER DHARAMSI KANJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

EBJI UMARSI, RAGHUNATH JAISANG and GOKALDASS DHARAMSI, three of the Surviving Executors named in the Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of August in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of August, 1894.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in.
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE . £25. Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE.

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

	Year		Amount
Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
" "	1885	"	966,107
" "	1887	"	968,013
" "	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds......................... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

Year		Amount
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, OLD IRON, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Public Works Stores, Esplanade, consisting old mathematical instrument boxes, colour boxes, boxes scales, set squares, stencil plates, tapes, gas pipes, shower bath, empty oil drums and K. O. tins, lead picks, rubber and canvas hose, dammer, bracket lamps, oil founts, rafters, doors, windows, mat-frames, teak sink, planking, ceiling cloth, punkha, battens, baskets, waste paper, cut tree, &c.

Also by order and on account of the concerned, viz., blackwood and teakwood writing table, office chair, sideboard, teapoys, cupboards, chests of drawers, book-stands, 4-posts bedsteads, washhand cabinet with mirror, &c.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, WATCHES, SILVER THAL, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, Marwaree Bhooto Teja and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Ramdas Premjee, the following ornaments, consisting of 7 two-rows pearl bangles, containing (721) pearls, common, 1 bhikwall or nose-ring, containing 3 crooked pearls, 1 gold watch (old), 1 gold bar, 1 sanklan, 3 bangles, 4 pichoris, 1 kadan, 1 patli, 1 tanmania set with very small pearls, 1 pearl chudda with tanmania, 2 rings, 2 sanklans, 1 mohunmalla, 1 set of buttons with chain, 1 silver thal, 1 lota and 1 cup, 1 Roskopf metal watch with brass chain.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 21, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. R. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	8
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL .... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Meeting, Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Poona vs. Bombay.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer King Arthur on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Clyde, Carthage, and Malwa yesterday; the steamer Singapore left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

THE BARODA PRINCES.—The Dewan of Baroda and Mr. Bhaskarao Pitale left for Poona yesterday (Monday) morning, by the 10-30 passenger train, to see the Gaekwar Princes.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—An interesting discussion on athletics, to be introduced by Mr. Herbert E. Harrington, will take place in the lecture hall, to-night, at 8-30. All, including ladies, are invited.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Emam Jung Bahadur, accompanied by eight followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday last, from Jubbulpore, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The Nawab is at present staying at the Apollo Hotel.

SEVERELY BURNT.—Saidoo Khan, a Pathan, aged thirty-five years, employed in the Jeevraj Baloo Mill, was, on Saturday, stirring the fire in the furnace with a rake, when the rake broke and he fell into the fire, sustaining burns to both of his knees. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Ahmed Madad, a mendicant, aged sixty years, was, on Saturday afternoon, going along Abdul Rahman Street, when he was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria, sustaining fractures to two of his ribs. The mendicant was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

FALL OFF A ROOF.—Durga Prasad, a Hindu, aged thirty years, climbed up the roof of his master's house, at Pedder Road, on Sunday, to effect some repairs, when he accidentally fell on to the road, a distance of about twenty-five feet, fracturing three of his ribs. Durga is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Meheralli Somji, residing at Kala Chowkey Road, has reported to the police, that his daughter, aged three years, was playing in the compound of his house, at 11 o'clock, on the forenoon of the 18th instant, when she was robbed of four gold bangles, of the value of Rs. 50, from her wrists.

GAMBLING AT LALWADY.—At the instance of Superintendent Cobb, of the F Division, Ramji Khatao and twenty-nine others were, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Lalwady, Parel, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with dice and money. All the accused who were arrested in the act of gambling, on Saturday midnight, in a room rented by the first accused, were convicted, the keeper being fined Rs. 50, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

Lancers..............Trial by Jury..............D'Albert.
Overture..............Mirella..............Gounod.
Valse..............A Maid of Kent..............Lowthian.
Selection..............Coster Songs..............Godfrey.
Sacred Melody..............Priere a la Madonoe..............Lange.
Galop..............Feldjager..............Peplow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Inspector Hack, yesterday, charged Anant Gnnoba, with stealing surgical instruments, valued at Rs. 257, the property of Dr. Valladares. The accused, it is believed, removed the instruments from the dispensary of the complainant. In admitting the offence accused said that he had handed over a portion of the stolen property to a woman at Thana. The magistrate ordered him to be taken to Thana to point out the woman. While he was being taken from the court, he suddenly jumped into the well in the compound of the court. A police sepoy who was in charge of the man jumped after him and held the accused above the surface of the water until further assistance was rendered. The sepoy and the man were taken out of the well with some difficulty, and the matter was reported to the magistrate, who will deal with it when the principal charge of theft is to be investigated.

BRAVERY REWARDED.—Yesterday morning, at the shipping office, Mahomed Nusseeb, lascar of the s. s. Iran, was presented by the American Consul (Mr. Sommer) with a gold medal for his heroic conduct in effecting the rescue of the officers and crew of the American schooner Frank S. Warren, on the 11th of November last, in the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. W. H. Walker, the Shipping Master of Bombay, received a communication from the Board of Trade at home forwarding him a gold medal received by them from the President of the United States. The native lascars of the ship attended, and were ranged in two rows in the hall of the office. Mr. Darashah Rattanji Chichgar, in suitable terms, extolled the heroic act of the brave serang and urged on his fellow-sailors to follow his example. Mr. Walker and the American Consul also addressed the assembly praising the conduct of Mahomed Nusseeb who was then decorated with the medal by the American Consul, assuring the audience that the President and the people of the United States would be greatly pleased when they heard of the ceremony. At the conclusion of the proceedings cheers were given for the British Government, Shipping Master, Mr. Sommer, and the man whose brave conduct had just been so fittingly rewarded.

FOOTBALL.

THERE will be a practice game between the Bombay Gymkhana and B. V. A., this evening. The kick-off will be at 5-20 p.m. The following are the players:—

GYMKHANA.		B. V. A.
R Long	back	Gr N Catchpole
P G Clarke	three-quarter-backs.	Gr C F Spencer
H E John		" J Allen
A N Other		" G Kelly
		" T Reed
F Tulloch	half-backs	Gr F V Joyce
H C S Clark		" F Hogan
T H Thorburn	forwards	Gr J White
A R Willock		Gr A Wise
D Gibson		Gr J Hickey
W W Bulkley		Gr A Quinney
T O S Seagram		Gr C Rowbotham
A M Kettlewell		Gr P E Flower
A F Carter		Gr F A Martin
J G Covernton		Br F B H Blodwell
A Harold		

B V A Reserves.—Grs R Whittle, E W Flower, W Booker, and A Hodgert.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)
At 2-30 p.m.
For Judgment.

537-93—Bhaishunker and K—Callianjee Harjeewan vs Nursi Tricum—Balkrishna V N and K.
129-94—Pestonjee R and K—Gokuldas Mucconjee vs Vussonjee Jairam and another—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

21-94—Bicknell M and M—Harmookrai Khetsidas vs Gangaram Hanmantram and others.
147-94—Brown and M—Jaihabhai Damjee and others vs Karmalli Mahomed.
162-94—In person—Chundoolal Khooshaljee and others vs Mir Abdool Rasool Ahem Khan.
185-94—Brown and M—Jaithabhoy Damjee and others vs Karamally Mahomed.
336-94—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchund Balkisson vs Aga Mahomed Tuki Khan—Sustry.
337-94—Bland and N—Hajee Essack Mahomed vs Meghjee Anandjee—Tyabjee D P and C.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.
360-94—In person—Furjorjee Sorabjee Pavri vs Bai Meherbai.
385-94—In person—Dhuna Bhuga and others vs Balcrishna V N Kirtiker—Balkrishna V N K
369-94—In person—Memon Hajee Abdool Suttar Hajee Oomer vs Memon Hajee Seedick Hubib.
371-94—Brown and M—Jaithabhai Damjee and others vs Gangaram and others—In person

Postponed Long Causes.

462-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverji Hirji alias Cooverji Mootji and others vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co—Part heard.
463-93—Payne, G and S—Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee vs Bai Motilbai—Craigie, L and O.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the end of dandruff.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. JINA MAWA AND MOKA DABHAI.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE, who concurred with Mr. Justice Jardine, in his judgment, already published, said: In this case, the Joint Sessions Judge of Kaira, agreeing with the assessors, has convicted the accused Nos. 1 and 2 under Section 302 of the murder of one Bhailal, at Amiad, in Borsad taluka of the Kaira District. The difficulty we have felt in confirming the sentence is due to the fact that the judge, relying chiefly on the oral evidence of the two eye-witnesses, has held that the death was caused by a bullet wound, while the medical evidence of the post-mortem examination, made by the hospital assistant of the Borsad dispensary, emphatically stated that the death was caused, not by a bullet wound, but by a punctured wound, or stab, inflicted by a sharp-pointed weapon. The Sessions Judge in his judgment admitted that if the hospital assistant is speaking the truth, Jora and Dada (the eye-witnesses) have perjured themselves, and not only Jora and Dada have perjured themselves, but also the police patel, the chief constable, and the head constable have also perjured themselves. He, therefore, came to the conclusion that the hospital assistant's evidence was false as to the shape of the wounds, obviously meaning as to the nature and cause of the wound. It was urged before us by the counsel of the accused that the Sessions Judge has not assigned any adequate reason for discrediting the medical evidence, and the Government pleader himself did not venture to impeach his probity, though his skill was questioned. The judgment of the Sessions Judge, however, does not show that he carefully studied the points of difference between the appearances and effects of gunshot wounds and of stab wounds. This point was fully argued before us by the learned counsel for the accused, and by the Government pleader, and reference was made to standard works on medical jurisprudence, and Dr. Erichsen's work on the art and science of surgery. On a careful consideration of these arguments, and of the evidence recorded, we feel satisfied that the hospital assistant's diagnosis must be accepted as correct. (1) The chief witnesses for the prosecution agree with the hospital assistant in stating that both the apertures, one in front above the navel and the other in the back above the ilium caused by the wound, were of the same size. Dr. Erichsen states in his work, p. 341, that the aperture of entry is generally smaller than the aperture of exist in gunshot wounds, the former being caused solely by the ball, while the latter is caused by the ball plus the debris that it carries along with it. A deep stab wound would account for the apertures being of the same size. (2) Similarly, a revolver held close to the body of the victim could not fail to have smoked the surface of the skin. No such sign was noticed by the punch, while the doctor's certificate states expressly that the skin was not discloured. (3) Then, again, a gunshot wound, which pierced right through the body, injuring the liver and kidneys, would have, as the Civil Surgeon stated, disabled the man at once, and it would have been impossible, for Bhailal to walk 200 or 1,200 paces, as the witnesses, Jora and Dada, state he did, even with their help. (4) It is also in evidence that the hole in the angarkha over the back was not round as stated by some of the witnesses, but as shown in the judgment was a rent forming with its two sides a right angle. (5) A gunshot wound is, according to Dr. Erichsen, of the nature of a contused and lacerated wound, and never inflicts a clean cut such as is sworn to by the hospital assistant. (6) Though the witnesses stated vaguely that the shape of the aperture was round, yet it is clear from the hospital assistant's statement that it was not round, but lengthwise and oval shaped. (7) It has to be borne in mind, moreover, in weighing the value to be attached to the evidence of the eye-witnesses, that neither Jora nor Dada were in a condition to note carefully what occurred. Jora was unable to account for the admitted wounds on the head and the wrist of the deceased, while Dada only stated that accused No. 1 struck the deceased on the head, and made no mention of the wound on the wrist. It is, however, plain from Dada's evidence that one of the assistants did use another weapon, which, he says, was a dhariana (a cutting weapon), and that having used this weapon, he laid it down on the ground, and then shot the deceased. (8) Though the police officers engaged in the investigation accepted the bullet theory, no search was made for the bullet, and no connection was attempted to be established between the revolver said to have been bought by Lalbhai, in whose interest the crime is alleged to have been committed by the accused Nos. 1 and 2 as hired assassins, and the wound inflicted or the size of the hole caused by it. (9) The chief constable, it may be further noted, drew the attention of the hospital assistant to this conflict of his certificate with the statements made by Jora and Dada, the eye-witnesses, and the panchnamas, but the hospital assistant, on re-consideration, saw no reason to alter his view. (10) The panchnama obviously neglected the opinion of the patel and the police witnesses. At least, no independent witness from among the punch was examined in this case. The effusion of profuse blood on one side only (the exit aperture) is easily explained, because that aperture was on a lower level than the front aperture and the flow of blood would materially be greater on that side, especially as he was lying on his back. (11) There has been no deflection of the wound. Its penetration from the front into the liver, and then into the kidney, appears to be all in one line, if we only bear in mind that the direction of the stab was oblique. (12) The question still remains why, if the wound was admittedly fatal, the witnesses and the police should have invented the story of a gunshot wound, when their purpose would have been equally served by a statement that the accused stabbed the deceased. There is, no doubt, some force in this argument, but it appears to us that the witnesses, such as Jora and Dada, are more likely than the hospital assistant to have made a mistake in the commencement, and that the police panchnama and witnesses took up the theory as it fitted in with the view that the assassins were hired by Lalbhai and the Kathole people, who had a grudge against Bhailal. Evidence was given in the case to show that two assassins with gun and spear were seen by witnesses, Desai Kishore and Kishore Ramdas, on the same day, while going and coming from Ras to Amiad. The credit done to this evidence is much shaken by the statement made by another witness, Samal, who only saw a spear about the same time with two men sitting on or near the same nimb tree. The magistrate disbelieved the evidence of these witnesses, as the nimb tree is too small for accommodating two persons on its branches. The villagers of Ras, of which Bhailal was patidar and mukhi, for many years, had apparently good reason to be at enmity with the Katholwalas represented by Lalbhai and others. It was known to the police that Lalbhai had bought a revolver, and the rumour in the village, if Naran, Bhailal's son, and Samal are to be believed, was that Lalbhai had engaged murderers to kill Bhailal, and that these men, according to Desai Kishore, were daring enough to come to Ras, and he had a talk about them with the deceased Bhailal himself. The most obvious way to connect Lalbhai with the accused was by the medium of the revolver, and this would explain the gunshot wound theory set forth in the panchnama. The police officer engaged in the inquiry apparently suspected, if they are to be believed, the two accused as being Lalbhai's agents from the first day. Chotalal stated that he was informed on the spot by somebody whose name he did not give out except in confidence to the Sessions Judge, that the accused were the murderers, and the chief constable also had similar information. Samal says he gave this information to the chief constable on the 3rd April. The purchase of the revolver connected Lalbhai with the crime in the apprehensions of the Ras people and the police, and the record of the preliminary inquiry shows that his (Lalbhai's) house was searched, though nothing was found not even the revolver, while a pistol was found with some other people. A more innocent explanation of this mistake about the wound is also possible, namely, that the assassins, after striking Bhailal, fired a pistol to prevent pursuit or frighten the companions of Bhailal. The companions so frightened might well believe it was the shot which killed Bhailal, and Bhailal might himself come to believe the same. The works on medical jurisprudence record cases of such mistakes. (Chevers' Works, p. 341.) This view of the matter is intelligible enough, though it is not at all likely that the police officers would not have found out the truth, and would have been equally misled. Anyhow, we feel satisfied that the death of Bhailal was caused by a punctured or stab wound inflicted by a sharp-pointed weapon, and not by a bullet fired from a pistol, as stated by the witnesses. The next question for inquiry is, how far this view of the nature of the wound inflicted, affects the credit of the witnesses for the prosecution, who are alleged to have identified the accused. Even on the theory accepted by the prosecution, Jora was so much frightened as not to note the wound in the head and the wrist, and Dada did not notice the wrist wound. If they were thus not in a condition to note the wounds on Bhailal, it is not easy to believe that they had the courage to observe the faces of the assassins whom they had never seen before, and who must have come to the spot with some disguise or cover on their face. They could not state any peculiarities of their feature or dress, except a scar on the face of one of the assailants. The police officers apparently did not question them, because they had received information from independent sources as to who the offenders were. As far as Dada furnished any details of his own knowledge or from what Bhailal is alleged to have told him, the assassins were kolies. As a matter of fact, one of the accused is a Dharala, and the other, related to Lalbhai is a Rajput. The absence of any detailed description detracts considerably from the value of the subsequent recognition by Jora of both the accused, and by Dada of one of them. The police witnesses profess to have known the accused from the first; and yet they took no steps to have them apprehended by the issue of warrants till, as a matter of fact, accused surrendered themselves of their own accord about a week after. Chotalal did, indeed, go to the village where the accused resided, and made a search of the house, but no further decisive steps were taken. This search may well have been made in connection with the tobacco theft, of which the accused stood charged at the time, and of which they were subsequently acquitted. The chief constable took the eye-witnesses from village to village to satisfy himself, as he stated, that they could correctly identify the accused. This was a very unusual way of testing the capacity and intelligence of the eye-witnesses. The evidence given about the way in which the final identification was carried out at Wadheli is not very assuring. The police evidence is not quite clear as to the precautions they took to ensure that the identification was separately made by the three eye-witnesses. Jora and Dada do not profess to have seen the accused before, and according to Dada they were kolis. Desai Kishore professes to have seen the accused before once, and he also told the fouzdar that the men he saw were kolis. The only mark of identification was the scar on the right cheek of accused No. 1, and Desai Kishore had not told the fouzdar anything about this mark. Samal, though he professes to have seen two persons on the nimb tree, admitted that he could not recognize them, and yet, if he is to be believed, he told the fouzdar the names of the accused on the 3rd, viz., the next day after the murder. Similarly, Kishore Ramdas, though he professes to have seen the murders of Bhailal on the day of the murder, admitted that he was not able to recognize them. If these persons, Samal and Kishore, were not able to recognize the assassins, the chances of Jora Dada being able, in the excitement of the fright, to note the features of the accused with sufficient detail to be able to recognize them a week later appear to us to be very slight. Accused No. 1 stated positively that the patel of Kansara, who knew him, pointed at him when he went to Wadheli to surrender to the police, and that Samal placed him behind the box, and a police sepoy was placed as a guard over them while the recognition was going on. Accused No. 2 makes a similar statement. Recognition under such circumstances has not much probative value, and we are not inclined to hold that this recognition proved that the accused were the murderers of Bhailal. Accused No. 2 is only a distant relation of Lalbhai, but no connection with Lalbhai has been established in this case. Accused No. 1 is a Dharala, not a mere koli. The patel of Kansara stated that both the accused were in good circumstances. We do not think that either of them had any motive for the crime imputed to them, and their engagement as assassins by Lalbhai is a rumour which is discredited by the fact that these assassins are alleged to have put themselves in evidence before the Ras people many days before the murder, and on the day of the murder itself, as though they had nothing to conceal. On the whole, we feel satisfied that the oral evidence about the gunshot wound is entitled to no credit, and that the discredit thrown on the prosecution by this invention makes it unsafe to rely upon the evidence of the alleged recognition of the accused by the eye-witnesses under the circumstances of the case. We accordingly reverse the conviction and acquit both the accused.

For the reasons given, their Lordships reversed the convictions and sentences, and ordered the accused to be set at liberty.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER ANNULLED.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHONIA KESHEW.

This was a report by Mr. R. M. Kennedy, District Magistrate of Broach, of the proceedings of Mr. Perozsha Pestonjee, first-class magistrate under Act XIII. of 1859. Mr. Perozsha had never been "specially appointed by Government to exercise such powers," Section 5 of the Act. It would, therefore, seem, Mr. Kennedy said, that he had no jurisdiction, and his proceedings were therefore void. The facts of the case were stated to be these. The defendant was to work for three years for the complainant, Sayad Cumroodin Nasirudin, a landlord, at a salary of one rupee per month and food and clothing, and he received an advance of Rs. 36 from the complainant. He left the service after working for him for six months. The magistrate had passed an order that the defendant should return to the complainant's service for the remaining portion of the three years' period, and should give his own recognisances and two sureties that he would comply with the order. The magistrate appeared to Mr. Kennedy to have overlooked not only the meaning and object of the Act, but the High Court ruling also, Empress vs. Bhagaram Bhivsan, I. L. R. 7, Bom., 379, and 7 Mad. Ap. 31. The defendant had been handed over to what was practically serfdom, for three years, as the contract was that he should work for the complainant generally, not that he should perform any specific contract or task. As to the advance, the question seemed to Mr. Kennedy to be a civil one, and the magistrate himself seemed to have a doubt, as he had stated that defendant left "without returning any portion of the advance paid." Mr. Kennedy was of opinion that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, and that his decision was contrary to law and justice.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: Powers under Act XIII. of 1859, outside the Presidency towns, can only be exercised by officers who have been specially appointed. No such appointment has been made of this magistrate, nor does it come within the description in the notification of the 20th January, 1862, "Bombay Government Gazette," page 140 of 1862, as he was not one of the magistrates there referred to as a class. We now annul the magistrate's order as made without jurisdiction. The District Magistrate should cause the person complained against to be so informed.

The court, for the reasons stated, annulled the magistrate's order as made without jurisdiction, and directed that the District Magistrate should cause the person complained against to be so informed.

IMPERATRIX VS. MANORIA KALA.

A similar report to that in the above case was made by Mr. Kennedy of the proceedings of Mr. Perozha Pestonjee in the present case. The accused was charged with breach of contract for service, and the magistrate ordered that the accused do return to the complainant's service and work on his lands for the residue of the term of two years agreed upon entering into his own recognisance for Rs. 20, with a surety for a like amount to ensure compliance with the order. Their Lordships for the reasons stated in their judgment in Imperatrix vs. Chonia Keshew, annulled the order as made without jurisdiction, and directed that the District Magistrate should cause the person complained against to be so informed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 16.

Burne, Lt-Col, Bengal, M Bhil Corps, on leave, from Sirdarpur.

AUGUST 18.

Moss, Major, Bo, 1st Worcester Regt, off leave, from Poona.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 19.

DeLothierere, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Deolali.
Seppings, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, off leave, from England.
Condon, Lt, Bengal, 18th B I, from leave, from England.
Passy, Major, Bo, M A D, off leave, from England.
Carmichael, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Mills, Major, Bengal, 2nd R Dub Fus, off leave, from Ceylon.
Chitty, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 20.

Ashton, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st East Surrey Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Walker, Lt, Bengal, 1st R Welsch Fuslrs, on medical certificate, to England.
Seppings, Major, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, off leave, to Poona.
Condon, Lt, Bengal, 18th B I, from leave, to Silchar.
Passy, Major, Bo, M A Dept, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

The following drills will take place on Friday next:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the 15th and 17th instant respectively and posted to No. 4 Subdivision, No. 1 Company:—No. 421 Gr Edward Ingle.—No. 422 Gr. Henry M. Robottom.

By Order,
(Sd.) L. PENNY, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

The following drills will be held as stated below:—

(1) Cathedral High School, at 3-45 p.m. to day (Tuesday) 21st and Thursday 23rd—Squad-drill.

(2) St. Mary's College, at 7-30 a.m. on (Wednesday 22nd and Friday 24th, Physical Drill.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next. As a match between Troops has been arranged, all members are asked to attend.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*).

Mr H N C Cloete, Supdtg Engr, third class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Supdtg Engr of the Northern Circle, vice Mr A J Hughes, placed on deputation temporarily.

Mr J Cowie, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Bankura, is allowed leave for three months, until relieved by Mr J M Coates.

Mr J M Coates, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Backergunge district police, is transferred to Bankura, and is appointed to have charge of the District Police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J Cowie.

Mr H Hastings, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Fategarh, in the Benares Opium Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

A SUIT OF LAND COMPENSATION.

JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY AND MR. JALBHOY ARDESHIR SETT.

MR. YORKE-SMITH, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, with Mr. Cowasji Setna, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the Municipal Commissioner, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji and Kolah, appeared for Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett.

The Chief Judge in delivering judgment said:—This is an application under Section 504 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, asking this court to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the appellant by the Municipality in respect of a piece of land belonging to the appellant, situated at the Jail Road and acquired by the Municipality for the purposes of road improvement. The appellant also asks that if necessary the amount to be paid may be apportioned between him and Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, to whom notice of this appeal was given and who has come in virtually as a respondent in the case. The preliminary issue was raised on behalf of the Municipality and Mr. Jalbhoy that this court had no jurisdiction to entertain the case under Section 504 as the Municipality had already paid to Mr. Jalbhoy, under Section 301, the compensation due to the owner of the land. It was argued that, under Section 504, this court has no jurisdiction. Even incidentally to try question of title that the acceptance by the Municipality of Mr. Jalbhoy as owner was conclusive and that I cannot go behind that opinion. On this issue I decided in favour of the appellant and determined that the case must proceed. There seemed to me to be nothing in the section to preclude the court from determining who is entitled to the compensation. In somewhat analogous cases under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882 the High Court has expressly laid down that if questions of title arise incidentally in a case, *e. g.*, in a suit for rent, this court has jurisdiction to try and decide such questions. This seems to me a stronger case than those inasmuch as the Act referred to contains provisions (Section 19) against the Small Cause Court entertaining suits relating to immoveable property. To hold otherwise would be equivalent to saying that the Commissioner's opinion is conclusive or that the aggrieved party must fortify himself with a declaration from the High Court before he can proceed under Section 504, neither of which contingencies were, I think, contemplated by the Legislature. The basis of the respondent's argument was, I think, a fallacy, engendered by a wrong reading of Section 301. It was argued that the words "such owner" in that section referred only to the owner of the land. This seems to me to be entirely contrary to the wording of that section and the definition of owner contained in that Act. The Section 301 distinctly says "owner of any building or land" and "such owner" must, I think, refer to that. It may well be, especially in this country, that the word "owner" in Section 301 might comprise two or more persons, each of whom would be entitled to the compensation or part of it. The owner of the building may be altogether a distinct person from the owner of the land. Could it in such a case have been contemplated that the former was to get no compensation while the latter took merely the value of the land? In this case it was not denied that the appellant owned the building and received rent for it, and had at the same time to pay a ground-rent to Mr. Jalbhoy. It appeared to me that under such circumstances each might come under the definition of owner and be entitled to some compensation, and that it was the duty of this court to ascertain the amount and apportion it in case of dispute. Further issues were accordingly raised: by Mr. Burder, whether appellant is the owner of the land taken up the Municipality under Section 301; and whether any compensation is due and payable over and above the Rs. 994-6-5 paid to Mr. Jalbhoy; by Mr. Carnac, whether appellant is entitled to any and what portion of the compensation paid or payable for the land taken up; and by Mr. Scott, whether the appellant is entitled to the compensation claimed or any and what part of it. As to the facts there was little or no dispute. The appellant is the owner of the building in Jail Road standing on the land in question. The building, or, rather, the front wall thereof, had become ruinous owing to the weight of the telephone wires thereto affixed. It was pulled down by the Municipality after notice to the appellant. The wall having been demolished the appellant (one notice to rebuild and then the set-back of ten feet was required) brought an action against the Telephone Company claiming Rs. 6,000 as damages, of which Mr. Justice Starling allowed Rs. 2,620. The appellant now claims the value of the land acquired by set-back (which he puts at 54·7 square yards) at Rs. 100 per square yard and the balance of his claim in the High Court as compensation for loss, damage, and expense. There seems to be an error in the appellant's estimate of land actually taken. No evidence was given by appellant to prove that the amount of land actually taken was 54·7 and, I think, I must accept the figure given by the respondent, 49·72 square yards, for which he has paid Mr. Jalbhoy, at Rs. 20 a square yard, Rs. 994-6-5 under an indemnity. I may here mention that it appears to me somewhat extraordinary that after the correspondence which has taken place, in which the appellant was recognized at least as the owner of the building and knowing that the case was not free from doubt, the Commissioner should finally have taken upon himself to pay the whole compensation to Mr. Jalbhoy as owner. It has, however, nothing to do with the case before me, and so I only make this brief reference to the fact. The first question seems to be, what are the respective rights of the appellant and Mr. Jalbhoy in this land? On the facts stated and the documents put in that Mr. Jalbhoy owns the land subject to a perpetual tenancy on the part of the appellant, a tenancy, that is to say, which cannot be determined by the landlord except for non-payment of the rent. The appellant, I think, must be taken to hold under the agreement of 1805 and to be bound by its terms, and that agreement seems to contemplate a tenancy of the nature I have mentioned. It was argued that the rent was not a fixed rent but the words "more or less" in the translation relied on by Mr. Carnac, will, on reference to the original, be found to relate to the quantity of land held and not to the enhancement or reduction of the rent. The rent is to be paid at the customary rate, and as this has continued for about ninety years with an exception to be presently mentioned, the court will in such a case lead to the presumption of a perpetual tenancy at that rate. It is said that three docras were added to the rent of certain plots in or about 1860, and such enhanced rent has been paid without demur. It is not proved before me how the enhancement came to be made. Mr. Jalbhoy said he had heard it was due in order to assert the landlord's right to change the rent, but there is nothing to show how it came to be accepted by the tenants; and I have very considerable doubt as to whether, under the agreement of 1805, the landlord had power to raise it at all, still less in some cases and not in others. Then it was argued that the appellant was bound by the terms of the agreement of 1860, which provides for the landlord in case of land being taken up by the Sircar receiving the value as against the tenant. This agreement was not signed by the appellant or his predecessors in title, and I am of opinion that it cannot bind him. It is unnecessary to say much as to Mr. Carnac's argument on construction notice inasmuch as in my opinion the appellant would not be bound by that agreement, even if he had had direct notice of it. It was to him merely an agreement, the conditions of which the landlord would like him to accept, but which he was unwilling to do. Nor does it, I think, strengthen Mr. Jalbhoy's case on this point that the appellant has in fact paid him certain fees, which happened to be mentioned in that agreement. He may have paid them to save trouble or annoyance, but that will not render him liable to, or bound by, all the terms of a document with which he has had nothing to do. I do not think much stress can be placed on the right of presumption contained in the document of 1805. It does not really alter the respective positions of Mr. Jalbhoy and the appellant, whom Mr. Jalbhoy has practically accepted as his tenant. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that the appellant is the owner of this house and land subject to the payment of the ground-rent to Mr. Jalbhoy. As his tenancy cannot be determined, except on non-payment of that rent, it follows that he is the absolute owner of the building and land subject to such payment, and is entitled to receive the compensation, less the amount of Mr. Jalbhoy's interest. This, I think, must be estimated by capitalisation of the rent received. For the land taken up it is not disputed that the rent is a fraction over Rs. 2 and if taken at twenty-five years, this will give, say, Rs. 60 as the price to be paid to Mr. Jalbhoy. Then, what is the value of the land to be paid to the appellant? That I must take at Rs. 20, the price actually paid to, and received by, Mr. Jalbhoy. It was admitted by Mr. Smith that there was no evidence of the rate Rs. 100 claimed by the appellant. His surveyors gave over Rs. 200 a square yard, which is altogether extravagant and absurd. Land has been taken up by the Municipality in the neighbourhood for prices varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12, and in the absence of other evidence I must accept Rs. 20 a yard as a fair value. The sole remaining question is, whether the appellant is entitled to any or what compensation in respect of loss and damage or expense suffered by him in consequence of the order of set-back. The evidence given by the appellant's surveyor, Mr. Raghunath, (no other evidence was offered) is altogether unsatisfactory and unreliable. In the High Court, he asserted that the appellant had suffered Rs. 6,000 damages in consequence of the acts of the Telephone Company. Mr. Justice Starling assessed the damage sustained in consequence of such acts at Rs. 2,620. Mr. Raghunath now comes here and with equal assurance says that the balance of Rs. 6,000 was caused by the order of set-back. From the proceedings in the High Court suit and Mr. Justice Starling's judgment it is apparent that it is impossible that this could be so *in toto*. Mr. Raghunath is unable to particularise a single item, and it would, therefore, be unsafe to accept his bare statement. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to see that the order of set-back had anything to do with the general expenses incurred by the appellant in rebuilding his house, which had been pulled down long before that order was made, and which he then intended to rebuild, but, of course, ten feet further forward. It has nothing to do with the order of set-back that the appellant has chosen to put a verandah to his house, so that he cannot expect to recover the cost of removing the old wall at the back of the verandah which was not affected by the set-back. The only item of expense, as to which if there is any evidence of its having been incurred in consequence of the order, is the removal of the first flight of the stair-case, an expense, which Mr. Raghunath puts at about Rs. 50. It might possibly be that the appellant had incurred more expense in consequence of the order, but, as I said, the evidence is on this point unsatisfactory, and no definite expense, except as to the stair-case, is shown. I cannot, therefore, allow him more than Rs. 50. As to the loss or damage, none is proved. The house is in fact let at a considerably higher rent than before. My award will, therefore, be that of the Rs. 994-6-5, payable for the 49·72 square yards of land taken up. Rs. 60 be paid to Mr. Jalbhoy, and the remainder to the appellant, and that Rs. 50 be paid to the appellant as compensation for expense incurred in consequence of the order of set-back. The appellant must, I think, have his court costs on the amount awarded Rs. 994-6-5, and his professional costs Rs. 85, to be paid by the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Jalbhoy will bear his own costs.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB VS. ROYAL INDIAN MARINE C. CLUB.

THIS match was played on Saturday, on the Cooperage ground, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by 55 runs. The Marine captain having won the toss elected to bat, making a good start by securing 45 runs for the loss of the first five wickets, but the remaining five were all put out for 13 runs, making a total of 58. The Elphinstonians made a total of 113 runs, of which Patel, Sanjana, and D. Mody contributed 30, 23, and 12, respectively. Burjorjee secured seven wickets out of ten. The following is the score:—

ROYAL INDIAN M. C. C.
First Innings.

Asst Surgeon Chitts, run out	10
Burjorji, b Chinoy	8
Sub-Lieut Waters, b Pochkhanavala	6
J Barucha, st S Mody, b Chinoy	16
Capt Holland, c Patel, b Pochkhanavala	10
Taylor, b Chinoy	1
Dinshawjee, b Pochkhanavala	1
Sub-Lieut Willock, b Pochkhanavala	0
Lieut Beaumont, c Chinoy, b Pochkhanavala	0
Sub-Lieut Gray, not out	5
Asst Engineer Olford, b Chinoy	0
Extras	1
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Chinoy	88	6	28	4
Pochkhanavala	85	4	29	5

ELPHINSTONE C. C.
First Innings.

M H Sanjana, b Olford	23
N L Billimoria, c Dinshawjee, b Burjorji	7
D E Mody, c Olford, b Burjorji	12
C M Patel, c Taylor, b Burjorjee	30
S P Pochkhanavala, c Beaumont, b Burjorji	1
S H Mody, c Olford, b Burjorji	11
F M Toddivala, l-b-w, b Burjorji	6
N P Panthaki, c Dinshawjee, b Burjorji	1
N H Chinoy, c Waters, b Olford	5
F H Bode, b Olford	6
P K Vakil, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Burjorji	150	10	57	7
Beaumont	70	5	29	0
Olford	75	5	25	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE [illegible] N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain G F Wither[illegible]rrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Karachi, 17th August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Grieves, Mr Shunker Vishnoo and 32 deck. During the voyage she experienced ordinay monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Co's s s *Safari*, Captain Gaulic, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Zanzibar, 6th August, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Xavier Fernandes, Mr P Karanjia, Mr M R Boyce, Mr L A Nunce, Mr Hoppie, Mr Sunderdas Gordhandas, Mr P F de Souza, Mr Lobo, Mr Gomes, Mr T A Simoises, Mr R F de Souza, Mr Schmidt, Mr Seavenins, and 110 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer. During the voyage she experienced strong south-west wind, with high sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Singapore (s)	Canepa	Genoa, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
14	Purnea s	England	Calcutta, July 31.
	Coconada s	Smith	Rangoon, Aug 6.
	Malda s	Nash	Singapore, July 24.
16	Goorkha s	A Morris	London, July 13.
	Arratoon Apcar s	Hansen	Hongkong, July 17.
	Eridan s	Etienne	Colombo, Aug. 10.
	Nevasa s	Brown	Akyab, July 28.
	City of Cambridge s	J Black	Liverpool, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14.—Steamer Karagola.
Aug. 15.—Steamer Manora and Pundua.
August 16.—Steamers Senator, Wing Sang and Polluce.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—25 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 20 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 37 bales writing papers, Abdool Hoosein Essoofbhoy; 6 cases confectionery, S Nuzerally; 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
City of London s—18 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co; 5 cases gingerwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Clan Fraser s—20 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
Clan Alpine s—50 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—18 cases soap, Sooltanally Heptoola.
City of Edinburgh s—124 cases candles, A H Goolam Hoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Japan s—48 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 26 cases sherry wine, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 38 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 5 cases soap, D Dadabhoy.
Peninsular s—10 cases whisky, Croft, Mody and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2 qr cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 qr cask rectified spirit, M Russell and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—9 cases writing papers, N Heptoolabhoy.

FROM CHARENTE.

Kirby Hall s—155 cases brandy, H A Hormarjee.
Japan s—40 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Aden s—1 hogsheads rectfied spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—10 cases writing papers, 16 bales printing papers, and 128 bales brown papers, S A S Dawood; 1 hogsheads, brandy, Pestonjee Maneckjee; 12 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee; 8 cases glassware, S Bhima; 23 cases glassware, Cassam Nanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—400 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 100 bales goathair, Esmalbhoy Kheraj; 6 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 54 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 57 bales wool, Keeka Khooshall; 50 cwts coir yarn, Hurida Coorjee; 300 bales wool, Thos H Moore and Co; 132 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madeline s—12 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1000 cwts myraboliams, Heerjee Govindjee; 83 bales hemp, John L Kerston.

FOR HAMBURG.

Madeline s—2000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts rapeseed and 2000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—15 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 150 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hydespes s—7 bales hemp, John L Kerston.

FOR NEW-YORK.

Nubia s—5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming, Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—125 cwts onions, Sullaman Ahmed; 125 bales twist, P F Talati; 8 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 1 bundle ivory, M Framjee; 375 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo, T Hookumchand; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Malwa s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 209 bales twist and 125 bales cotton E Noordin and Co; 500 bales twist E D Sasson and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Vindobona s—153 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 42 cwts Kismiss, and 2 pots sandalwood oil, Quan Lun Eaoo:

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s—10 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 28 chests opium, T Hookumchand.
Vindobona s—147 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	70	40	53	45	54	44	46	43
Monday, Aug. 20th	0	10	3	24	3	23	2	86
Total	70	50	56	69	57	67	49	29
Total fall to August 20th, 1893	68	00	57	26	55	92	55	12
Total fall to August 20th, 1892	64	40	56	57	55	37	53	1

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·573	E	2	88·1	78·9	87	0·16	16·61	−2·61
Agra	29·549	SE	6	89·6	79·7	89	..	10·67	−8·11
Cawnpore	29·602	E	3	87·3	79·6	91	...	29·86	...
Allahabad	29·551	WNW	3	90·1	77·8	95	0·13	40·82	+15·87
Jhansi	29·565	SW	3	86·6	77·7	91	0·42	28·70	+1·24
Jacobabad	29·530	SSE	5	106·9	83·0	68	...	0·15	−2·34
Karachi	29·575	WSW	15	90·0	78·7	72	...	18·63	+13·38
Jeypore	26·558	SSE	1	87·1	76·4	85	0·10	14·16	−3·96
Ajmere	29·573	SE	4	84·4	75·1	89	0·25	15·91	+1·60
Deesa	29·591	NW	10	85·6	75·0	85	0·08	16·45	−2·10
Ahmedabad	29·621	W	2	81·1	74·6	89	0·27	40·27	...
Bhuj	29·593	WSW	14	83·4	76·9	76	...	26·26	+15·54
Rajkot	29·628	W	10	86·9	74·7	80	0·12	44·88	+23·43
Veraval	29·652	WSW	4	82·5	77·3	93	...	24·65	...
Neemuch	29·599	WSW	7	83·7	72·7	90	0·25	16·15	−3·94
Indore	29·620	SW	4	80·0	70·6	95	0·04	17·80	−2·59
Saugor	29·598	SW	6	83·3	72·6	95	...	50·02	+17·83
Jubbulpore	29·600	S	1	81·4	73·1	91	0·12	40·94	+0·27
Hoshangabad	29·598	SW	2	82·8	70·7	96	..	37·97	−1·93
Khandwa	29·630	W	5	84·2	74·7	88	0·26	25·90	+6·02
Raipur	29·609	SW	7	85·8	75·1	81	..	39·27	+5·75
Nagpur	29·620	SSW	8	86·8	73·6	85	...	27·74	−1·93
Amraoti	29·608	W	8	88·6	72·3	75	0·06	26·37	+4·83
Akola	29·626	W	8	90·9	73·2	80	0·07	19·79	−1·44
Surat	29·663	W	F	83·0	74·5	98	0·63	40·30	+6·51
Malegaon	29·647	WSW	9	89·4	71·7	84	0·03	9·08	−2·70
Bombay	29·687	W	15	80·3	74·6	87	2·13	49·05	−5·94
Poona	29·699	W	11	77·6	69·9	84	0·32	17·12	+3·21
Aurangabad	29·680	WSW	10	87·8	70·7	72	...	8·67	...
Sholapur	29·715	SW	14	90·7	70·5	82	...	7·86	−5·54
Ratnagiri	29·716	WNW	9	84·4	75·9	87	0·69	89·62	−2·69
Belgaum	29·745	W	23	75·3	67·2	95	0·37	37·67	+7·25
Goa	29·746	WNW	14	84·1	?	87	0·35	73·90	...
Karwar	29·767	SW	4	83·7	76·0	86	0·31	76·91	−15·70
Mangalore	29·799	WNW	2	83·8	72·9	89	0·93	93·44	+8·72
Calicut	29·823	Calm	10	82·7	74·6	92	0·80	79·91	+5·99
Cochin	29·849	ESE	M	81·2	73·7	89	1·03	51·01	−7·79
Bangalore	29·785	WSW	12	81·2	66·3	86	...	10·69	−1·13
Secunderabad	29·711	WSW	11	87·1	70·9	77	0·01	8·33	−8·61
Masuliptm.	29·689	NW	6	94·6	79·1	75	..	10·33	−5·80
Bellary	29·759	WSW	9	91·4	72·9	65	0·03	3·74	−1·88
Cuddapah	29·745	SW	...	97·1	76·9	64	...	14·09	+1·81
Madras	29·744	SSW	8	97·0	76·5	77	0·01	8·18	−0·61
Coimbatore	29·797	SW	7	90·4	71·3	90	0·06	1·50	−1·87
Trichinopoly	29·778	W	9	101·1	77·3	67	..	3·81	−1·62
Negapatam	29·768	W	11	98·6	78·8	61	...	0·99	−5·77
Colombo	29·853	WSW	9	85·5	77·5	79	...	14·02	−1·57
Aden	29·663	SSE	12	89·3	74·9	77	..	0·07	−0·13

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=3·86 (69·92); G. T. H.=3·24 (56·39); St. G. H.=3·23 (57·67); C. P.=2·13 (49·05).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are easterly to south-easterly in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore, southerly at Jubulpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot and 16 at Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Akola, Malegaon, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, while the minimum temperature variations continue to be steadily within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (2·13"), about an inch at Mangalore and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore. Abnormals indicate an area of low pressure in Berar, Mysore, the Bombay Presidency, at and in the neighbourhood of Deesa and Rajkot, and on and off the West Coast between Calicut and Porbandar, where the weather is in a rather unsettled condition. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay slightly exceeds its usual normal strength, and conditions are favourable for light to moderate showers. Elsewhere local scattered showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Sunday's Pressure changes are everywhere small. Pressure has fallen slightly in north-west, and risen slightly in north-east India. Pressure is in defect over the whole of India, the deficiency being greatest yesterday in Rajputana and Central India. A shallow residual depression exists in Bundelkhand; and the neighbouring districts Rajputana and Central India have received light to moderate rain; Ajmere and Sambhar have each had one inch. The slight disturbance in south-west Bengal continues, but has not developed. Burma, Bengal Assam, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces received light to moderate and fairly general rainfall. Akyab has had three inches; Bassein, Rangoon, Moulmein, Sibsagar, Allahabad, Ludhiana, Mussoorie, Hoshangabad, Chanda, have rceived amounts ranging between one and two inches. Winds are slightly weaker in the Sind and Bombay coasts, but light to moderate rain continues to fall in the west coast districts. Light showers have also fallen in Bombay and the Deccan.

LATER.

Monday's pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in the southern half of the Peninsula, and is practically unchanged over the remainder of India. The deficiency of pressure is now largest on the west coast between Bombay and Bangalore. Winds are moderate on the Burma and Bengal coasts, and the slight tendency to the establishment of cyclonic circulations in south-west Bengal continues to be shown. Moderate general rain has fallen in Burma; light to moderate in Bengal and Behar; and light local showers in the North-West Provinces. Silchar and Dhubri in Assam received moderately heavy rain. Rain has fallen slightly in larger amounts in the west coast districts. Light local showers fell in Central India, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Circars. Conditions are slightly more favourable to rainfall in the Deccan, and perhaps Southern India, and are less favourable in the Punjab, where the rainfall is now in defect at half of the reporting stations.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·630
Temperature of the Air	76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·945
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW, WNW, WSW W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	343
Fall of Rain	2·86
Total fall during month	5·97
" " year	49·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 20th August	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

IT is told of an American millionaire, who has the reputation of living very meanly, that recently he introduced into his household a tin "dipper" in order to save the expense of broken glasses. Having become exasperated at finding that in six months a hole was worn through the bottom of it, he has issued orders to his household that henceforth every one needing a drink must fasten his mouth over the kitchen faucet. The general housework girl worried him considerably by suggesting that a faucet would thus be worn out in about twenty years, but he decided that the method was the most economical that could be thought of, and so now the household drinks standing on its head. In the meantime, the brown-paper waistcoat is doing its duty uncomplainingly, and the millionaire's income is only five thousand dollars a day.

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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

A TELEGRAM from New York through Reuter to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, gives the total quantity of Cotton since the commencement of the season to the 18th instant as 7,410,000 bales. It also gives the Cotton figures missing from last Friday's telegram, say, Total Visible Supply for all Europe, 2,140,000 bales; and of East Indians, 228,000 bales; Stock of Cotton in London, 15,000 bales; also Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, 2,520,000 quarters.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	817,196
" " Branches...	"	"	78,688
Other Deposits	"	"	707,314
Government Securities	"	"	265,757
Other Authorized "	Dec.	"	261,185
Loans	"	"	260,967
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	"	"	231,380
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	221,254
Cash	"	"	1,979,046

Although the increase in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance shown by the Statement of Affairs issued to-day, is at 19¾ lakhs, some 7½ lakhs less than the addition disclosed by the previous Return, the position of the Money Market remained about the same during the week under notice, business generally having shown no signs worth mentioning of returning animation, though a better feeling has been induced in some directions by the improvement in Exchange which is still taking place. The falling off in trade requirements for Money last week amounted to nearly 12 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 27½ lakhs in the week preceding, and was owing to a material addition to Private Deposits, and some decrease both in Loans and Bills Discounted; the further increase in the Cash Balance having been caused by an addition to Government Deposits, almost entirely at the Bank's head office.

COTTON has been taken to a moderate extent by the Mills to-day, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates, their purchases summing up 1,100 bales, consisting of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 167; and Khangaum, at Rs. 182; and 100 each of Oomrawttee, at Rs. 174; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 160; Julgaum, at Rs. 171; Bhownugger, at Rs. 184½; Bijapore, at Rs. 161; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 161½; and Dhulia at Rs. 161 per candy. Exporters have bought only 400 Bengal, at Rs. 155-68.

There was again a comparatively light rainfall, ranging from ·04 cents at Khangaum in the Oomra circle to 2·90 inches at Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle (where a break in the weather was needed) over the whole of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week; and though more rain was generally needed in the Oomra circle, and at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, the plants were flourishing, as they also were in the Broach, Dhollera, and Bengal circles; the plants in the Beawar district of the last being in flower.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged with a small export business passing.

SEEDS have become dull in tone, and business has been upon a small scale, while prices have declined one anna per cwt. to our quotations, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-0 to	Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-8-0		"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-3-0 to	" 6-5-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-1-0 to	" 6-4-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton................................	1,398	bales.
Wheat................................	4,556	cwts.
Linseed	3,119	"
Rapeseed	5,730	"
Groundnuts	861	"
Castorseed........................	5,976	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet. Small lots of cargo have been booked, say, for August shipment, to Dunkirk, at 16s. per ton for Seeds; to Hamburg at 16s. 3d. to 16s. per ton for Seeds; and to Trieste and Venice, at 15s. for Seeds, and 16s. 3d. for Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 1 5-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a little was done during the day; but Calcutta rates coming higher than those ruling here, and Bank re-sales and Gold again offering on the basis of 1s. 1 7-16d., at which a fair business was reported, our rates also rose 1-32 to 1-16d., say, to 1s. 1 11-32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 3-8d. Demand; three months' sight Credits advancing to 1s. 1 15-32d. at which business was reported. Later on, Calcutta was reported easier for future transfer of Telegraphic at 1s. 1 11-32d. for next year, and rates seemed quieter here also, temporarily; but, before the close, Calcutta advices again came firmer, and our market hardened again in sympathy, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		1s. 1 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic....	1s. 1 3-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 15-32d. to ½d.	"
Francs	do.	1·41½ 1·42	"

with forward Bank remittances quoted at 1s. 1 13-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 9-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104 1/8 for Money, and 104 for Account for Fours, and after drooping to the extent of 1-16 to 1/8 per cent., returned t the opening quotations at which it left off; 103 having been named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are quiet again but steady, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 40 in Central Indian Mill shares; of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Oriental Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,255 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending August 18, compared with the Statement of August 11, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	August 11. Rs.	August 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	47,00,00	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office......	57,05,549	65,22,745
Do. do. at Branches	41,05,736	41,84,424
Other Deposits	3,05,07,718	3,12,15,032
Post Bills	6,492	6,492
Cash Credits, undrawn	31,38,095	22,61,218
Rs. ..	5,81,63,590	5,83,89,911
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	84,57,272	84,61,844
Cash Credits on do. do.	56,08,758	46,22,568
Loans do. do. do.	1,01,75,132	99,14,165
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,52,612	72,21,262
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,80,631		
Applied in reduction .. ,, 2,85,000	3,95,631	3,95,631
Stamps, &c.	24,215	24,201
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	6,59,017	8,80,271
Cash and Currency Notes	2,53,90,923	2,73,69,969
Rs. ..	5,81,63,530	5,88,89,911

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during th official year 1894-95 up to 16th August are as follows:—

In the month of June 1894.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	10,94,504	49,58,853	60,53,357
Exports	131,23,133	20,42,422	1,51,65,555
Net Imports..............	—1,20,28,629	29,10,431	—91,12,198

To the end of the month of June 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	51,63,693	1,51,54,893	2,03,18,586
Exports	2,43,54,673	51,52,755	2,95,07,528
Net Imports	—1,91,91,080	1,00,02,138	—91,83,912

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1894-95.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1894	20	3,484	3,504
To the end of the month of June 1894 (Progressive)	4,15,393	23,200	4,38,593

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of June 1894	....	......	......
To the end of the month of June 1894, (Progressive)	9,45,910	...	9,45,910

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BEALE—August 3, at Puri (Orissa), Alice Edith, the dearly loved youngest child of James Ashton and Ellen Elizabeth Beale, aged 13 months and 6 days.

BROOKS—August 12, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, W L Brooks, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, son of the late W Brooks, Master in Equity, Bombay, aged 57 years.

BUSHBY—August 15, at 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta, after a short illness, Robert Bushby, Marine Surveyor for the Port of Calcutta.

HOLDER—August 3, at Mhow, 2nd-Lieutenant Arthur John Holder, 2nd Battalion Durham, LI, son of Captain Cecil Holder, Milbourne House, Barnes, S W, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1894.

As we have sometimes had occasion to complain of the eagerness of the Indian newspapers to attack and depreciate the Government, it is only fair to notice an instance to the contrary. The resolution of Government on the Mahableshwar temple incident has been received with general approval. *Native Opinion* observes: "With the issue of the Government resolution on the Mahableshwar incident, which takes a dispassionate and sober view of the whole question, all complaint on the score of Mr. Baig's conduct must settle down." The *Dnyan Prakash* says it has read the resolution "with a feeling of unmixed saisfaction." The *Subodh Patrika* makes the following judicious comment: "After such an impartial and statesmanlike disposal of the matters in issue, there need be no fear of a repetition of such incidents. The public of all classes have now a duty laid on them to forget the incident, which has already aroused some race feeling even in the minds of the intelligent portion of both the communities concerned. For if the Hindus thought that their religious feelings were deliberately offended, the Mahomedans, on the other hand, have not been slow to attribute motives to the Hindus in making so much of a matter which concerned the first Mahomedan Oriental Translator to Government. A matter of such delicacy, affording material for considerable misunderstanding, ought not to be allowed to embitter feelings any further." But the general chorus of approval is not without a discordant note, for the *Indu Prakash* expresses the opinion that the resolution "will not satisfy the general public," who, it says, will rather take it as "an indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing." If by the wind is meant, as we suppose, the policy of Government, we can only observe that it is quite right that every resolution should indicate the direction in which it is blowing, and judging by the pronouncements of a majority of the papers the Hindu public do not find it by any means an unfavourable wind. We will make one more quotation on this subject because of a suggestion which arises out of it. It is from the *Maratha* which takes occasion to "sincerely thank his Excellency for impressing on the minds of all the visitors to the sacred buildings of every religion the necessity of showing the utmost respect for the feelings of the votaries, and assuring all classes of the community that Government would do all that lies in its power to enforce this principle." We take no exception to the views expressed, but the question arises why outsiders should ever desire to visit places regarded as holy by a particular community. Of course if some historical interest or association is involved, or if there is a meritorious work of art to be seen, the desire is intelligible. But this is very rarely the case, and what we would deprecate is the idle curiosity which prompts people to go and look at some particular place or thing merely because some other people have chosen to cover it up and call it sacred. The keepers of such places naturally learn to trade upon the feeling, both by requiring a money payment for the inspection and also by exacting compliance with some outward form of respect, such as the removal of shoes from the feet, and the visitor is thus made a party to religious vanity and superstition.

We noticed some time ago the very unconciliatory spirit of a letter written by the editor of the *Muslim Herald* on the subject of the Hindu-Mahomedan dissensions. Some equally discreditable articles have since appeared in the same paper about the disturbance in Mazagon. Such an account as the following is too obviously a mere partisan composition to need any refutation from any outside source: "While some Mahomedans were saying their prayers in a musjid, a great many Hindus were taking a corpse past the musjid with an accompaniment of music. A Mahomedan who was bathing at the tank in the compound came and asked the Hindus to stop the music as it would disturb the prayers of the Mahomedans. But the Hindus did not stop it, but abused the Mussalman and attacked the musjid. The Mahomedans being engaged in prayer did not come out of the musjid, because according to their religion it is wrong to leave prayers unfinished. The Mahomedans value their prayers even more than their lives. The police hearing of the disturbance came and restrained the Hindus, and in the scrimmage some of the police got injured. A feeble Mahomedan who was standing in a corner looking on was seriously assaulted by the Hindus and had to be taken to hospital; and a Mussalman boy also was slightly hurt." But the *Muslim Herald*, not content with this remarkable narrative of its own, falls foul of another Musalman paper, the *Kossid-e-Mumbai*, because the latter has, to its credit, given what appears to be a fairly impartial account of the occurrence. Such impartiality appears to be absolutely unintelligible to the *Muslim Herald*, which exclaims with indignation at the idea of a Mahomedan editor "blaming his own community instead of the Hindus," and calls upon its readers to "consider the conduct of a Mahomedan who openly finds fault with Mahomedans."

Advice is seldom palatable and we are not surprised that, while the spirit of our criticism of the native newspapers has been by some of them appreciated and reciprocated, in others it has aroused a good deal of anger and resentment. We mention the matter only in order to the removal of one misapprehension. The opinion has been expressed that these articles are "inspired." This is a complete error. It is a study of the Indian newspapers themselves which *alone* has prompted the writing of these articles. We hold no brief for Government. We have received no request or suggestion, oral or written, by or on behalf of Government to undertake any such task. We are more concerned for the people of India than for the Government of India, and if there has been any prejudice in our judgment it must be in accordance with that preference. But we believe that we have written impartially, and that it is only to eyes that have been too long accustomed to the use of false standards that our conclusions have appeared to be biassed. It will be very instructive if Indian writers will recognise the simple fact that opinions which at first sight appeared to them to have been founded on prejudice have in reality been formed with perfect impartiality.

THE members of the Bombay Medical Union met, on Saturday evening, to discuss the recent outbreak of cholera in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. They had before them correspondence on the subject, but it was correspondence which gave no information whatever. The medical officers of the hospital stated that they had not leisure to reply to the questions which the committee of the Medical Union had addressed to them, and doubtless this form of acknowledgment was more courteous than a point blank refusal to give the information desired. The coroner had also been addressed upon the subject, but he could give no information as he had not held inquests on any of the fatal cases. It would have been a matter for surprise if he had, since it is no part of a coroner's duty to investigate the circumstances attending any death, which is certified by a medical practitioner to have been the result of natural causes. But it seems that on a former occasion—forty years ago—Dr. Morehead advised a full inquiry and recommended the coroner to make it. And Dr. Lisboa, who presided at Saturday's meeting, argued from this that if Dr. Blaney had still been coroner he would have made a thorough inquiry into the causes of the recent outbreak. Dr. Blaney, who was present, does not seem to have accepted this challenge, though he must have known his former deputy, the present coroner, is not the man to shirk his responsibilities. Nor does he seem to have denied Dr. Lisboa's assumption that he would have instituted an inquiry. Dr. Blaney, doubtless, knew that he would have been acting entirely without authority if he had attempted to do anything of the sort in the absence of specific directions. As Dr. Atmaram Pandurang said for such an outbreak of cholera should occur in an hospital at a time when the other hospitals in the same compound were free from the malady, and when there was no cholera to speak of in the whole of the city, was a phenomenon as strange as it was inaccountable. Most of the patients were attacked simultaneously, and died within a short time of the attack, and yet strange to say the disease did not spread outside the hospital, but was confined entirely within its walls. It was quite evident, therefore, he argued, that the cause or causes of the outbreak must be within the hospital itself, and such being the case, there should be no great difficulty in finding them out. That is the object of Government, but whether there is any necessity to inform the public of the nature of those causes is questionable. There might be no objection to inform the Medical Union of the result hereafter that they may discuss it from a scientific point of view. But there are many who believe the authorities acted wisely in abstaining from giving information as to the progress of the epidemic, their reticence being actuated by a desire to avoid creating an unnecessary panic in the neighbourhood of the hospital. Dr. Maneckjee Cama and Dr. Muncherjee Colah are to be complimented on the wisdom of their counsel to the Union. Dr. Colah reminded his colleagues that Government had appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the outbreak, and they would in all probability submit a report of the inquiry to the public, and, he thought, it would be better, therefore, to wait until Government had had an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the origin of the outbreak, and so suggest means for remedying the same in the future. Dr. Cama spoke more plainly when he bade his brethren remember that they had nothing but hearsay and supposition to go upon, and it was certainly premature on their part to take any action in the matter when Government and the hospital officials, whose interest and responsibility attached to the institution was greater than theirs, had already taken steps to find out the source of the outbreak, and to prevent its recurrence. The report of the Committee will, we doubt not, be made public in a Government resolution in the usual way, and the Medical Union would have been best consulting its own dignity had it accepted the advice of Dr. Colah and Dr. Cama. For Government is not at all likely to supply the information asked for, except in the usual way, and the reply to the resolution urging "a full and public enquiry," will, in all probability, be a polite but firm refusal.

BY the mail we received the first authentic notification of the projected Empire of India Exhibition, at Earl's Court, in 1895. The London Exhibitions Company, Limited, is promoting the scheme for which, we are informed, elaborate and costly preparations are already being made. Earl's Court, than which there is no finer or more conveniently-situated exhibition ground in London, has been taken on a long lease by the company, whose directors assure us that every attraction that can be secured by their ample finances, with the assistance, advice, and co-operation of the first experts of the day, will be provided. The prospectus states that the exhibition which will open in May, 1895, will comprise illustrations of historical, artistic, and industrial India—not only by means of magnificent Oriental pageants, but also by typical exemplifications of the customs and amusements of the various races. Many of the special features of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 are to be reproduced; and in order to make the Empire of India Exhibition really and instructively representative, it is intended to introduce all the leading characteristics of the varied and picturesque phases of life in a Hindu city, comprising bazaars, streets, and shops, peopled by natives engaged in their various avocations. Arrangements are said to be actively in progress for securing the presence during the term of the Exhibition of a number of such native craftsmen and other typical representatives of Hindu and Mahomedan bazaar life; and official delegates of the company will visit India at an early date to organise this section, and give all necessary information. In order to stimulate the craftsmen of India to take part in the Exhibition, and display their best work, substantial prizes will, the prospectus sets forth, be offered by the company for the best examples of jewellery in gold and silver, of pottery from the principal native seats of that industry, of wood-carving, of embroideries, of the work of brass and coppersmiths and of the products of other art and domestic industries. Anglo-Indians contemplating a trip home next year will need to include the Exhibition in their programme.

THE Bimetallic League has throughout its career been hampered by the want of an organ of its own. This drawback has been particularly felt since the League opened an office in Lombard Street, and commenced to attack the citadel of monometallism in the City of London. So long as the operations were entirely directed from Manchester (and that city is still the head-quarters of the League), the need of a journal to advocate the views of bimetallists was not so pressing, as the local press, as is well-known, is entirely on their side. In the Metropolis the press, without a single notable exception, adheres to its old faith, and although bimetallic meetings are not boycotted as they used to be, it is evident that they do not go out of their way to give their opponents a hearing. After considering the matter for a long time, it has been finally decided, we hear, to establish a Bimetallic League Journal, to be the property of the League. In form it will resemble the journal of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and is to be published in the first instance monthly. The editorship will probably be conferred upon a gentleman who has written extensively on the currency question, and whose name is not unknown in India. The first number of the new journal will appear in October. In this connection we may mention that Mr. J. Barr Robertson has just completed a reply to the smart but contemptuous article that appeared in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, from the pen of Mr. M. G. Mulhall, under the title, "Bimetallists at the Mansion House." Mr. Robertson's article will appear in the hospitable columns of the *Fortnightly Review*.

AMONG the most vigorous of British public institutions is the National Health Society, which affords scope for the energies of ladies, who wish to improve the hygienic conditions of their towns and villages. Hitherto the work of the Society has been, as its name implies, confined to the British Isles. A suggestion has been made that much good might accrue if a branch or branches of this admirable organization were established in India. The idea meets with the approval of many influential ladies at home, some of whom have resided for years in this country, and the matter is now being carefully considered with a view to some practicable scheme being, if possible, adopted at an early day. Some of the methods adopted by the National Health Society, such, for instance, as the preparation of what we may call sanitary primers have, we understand, been in use in some parts of India at all events for years, but the field is wide, and the co-operation of such a body as the National Health Society would doubtless be regarded with approval by the responsible authorities. The names of the Committee of the National Health Society are a guarantee that its affairs would be conducted in India with the same tact and discretion that have signalised its operations in England. At present the proposal is merely tentative; and we presume that nothing definite will be decided upon before further steps are taken to ascertain what encouragement might be expected at the outset from those whose sympathy is so desirable.

THE s. s. Siam, with the mails of the 10th instant left Aden at 2 p. m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 8 p.m., on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 7-10 a.m. (local time), on Friday next, and will leave Bombay by the 11 p.m. (local time) train for Poona on the following day. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. Salutes of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery, at 7-10 a.m., on the 24th instant, and at sunrise on the 27th idem, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

NEWS has been received of the death of the wife of Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, Sessions Judge in the North-West Provinces, who is the first Parsee Civil Servant from Bombay. Mrs. Cursetjee was attacked with cholera, from which she recovered under skilful medical treatment. She suffered afterwards from congestion of the brain, and died ultimately at Futtehghur, where her social qualities had made her very popular. She leaves behind her three children, who are now receiving their education in England.

THE Parsee who was stated by us, the other day, to have been murdered at Dahnoo was, we learn, named Ruttonjee Motabhoy Sarodawalla, and kept a liquor-shop at the village of Khordoo, about ten miles from Dahnoo, and was about forty years of age. He is said to have been murdered in that village about midnight on the 3rd instant. Two days before the murder, Ruttonjee had a dispute about grain with two persons of the Vachlee caste, who killed him out of revenge. They have been arrested, and in their statement made to the police, they are alleged to have admitted that, armed each with a sickle, they concealed themselves behind a hedge near the deceased's house after sunset on the 3rd instant. After closing his shop, the deceased took his meals, and afterwards laid down to sleep on a cot in front of his house. They intended to despatch him at one stroke, but a difficulty arose in consequence of his infant daughter sleeping by his side on the same cot; and they had therefore to proceed in the business cautiously, as they dreaded the idea of killing the child at the same time as the father. They made a deep cut on his throat with a sickle. He jumped up from his bed, and had a struggle with his assailants, in consequence of which he received other wounds on the thighs and abdomen. He wrapped the bed sheet round his throat to stanch the flow of blood, and set out, the next day, with the police in search of his assailants; but death resulted on the third day from great loss of blood and exhaustion.

A CURIOUS paragraph has been going the round of Indian newspapers, regarding "Sardar" Arur Singh, who has just returned to the Punjab. He has been described as originally a jemadar in a native infantry regiment; as having won distinction in the Egyptian War; and as having been twenty years with the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, accompanying him to France and Russia, and being present at the time of his death in Paris. Further, it is said that the Prince of Wales employed the "Sardar" as a native aide-de-camp on the demise of the Maharaja, and has now given him two years' furlough to enable him to visit his native land. This story of Arur Singh, which the native press have freely quoted, says the *Pioneer*, has scarcely a grain of truth in it, and it may be as well to state the simple facts of the "Sardar's" career. Arur Singh's father was one Partab Singh, of the Amritsar District, a man in poor circumstances who served in a native cavalry regiment. On his father's death Arur enlisted in the cavalry, but soon resigned the service, and so did not rise to be a native officer. Being of an adventurous turn of mind he managed to get to England, and there eventually became a confidential servant of Dhuleep Singh. He returned to India after five or six years, but again joined the Maharaja and was intimately connected with the intrigues of 1885-6. He was one of the five Sikhs who administered the *pahul* to the Maharaja at Aden, and when his master was compelled to return to England he again visited the Punjab. He certainly accompanied Dhuleep Singh to Mascow in 1887, the servant personating the master, though for what purpose is not clear. It was a foolish venture, and came to nothing. Later in the same year, Arur Singh enjoyed the distinction of becoming a political *detenu* in India. On his release he rejoined the Maharaja, who, by that time, had come to his senses again. He was never an aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales; he did not serve in the Egyptian War; and his title of "Sardar" is an imaginary one. He was a faithful servant of Dhuleep Singh's, and he has now been allowed to settle in his native village where he has a dozen *bigahs* of land. There is no occasion to make a hero of him, though we may respect his fidelity to his late master.

A HYDERABAD telegram says:—Syed Ali Bilgrami has been appointed Official Director of the Nizam's Railway and the mines. Mr. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, returned from England by the last mail. The Nizam has left Falaknumah, and is now in Sirornagar.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS SHELVED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

The Senate has shelved the Bills passed by the House of Representatives, placing coal, iron, ore, and sugar on the free list.

AN INTERNAL LOAN IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 20.

The Mikado's Government is raising an internal loan of 50,000,000 dollars to meet the expenses of the war with China.

THE *ENTENTE* BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICAL ARTICLE.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* publishes an important article, to-day, on the relations between Germany and France since the accession of M. Cassimer-Perier to the Presidential chair of France.

The semi-official paper rejoices at the growing tendency shown by the French and German Governments to unite with a view of securing the attainment of objects common to the interests of both countries.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Aug. 20.

The Kabyles of Southern Morocco have revolted and defeated with heavy loss the Moorish troops sent to repress the rebellion.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The cricket match at the Oval between Surrey and Lancashire resulted in a tie.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Arcadia left for Colombo also at the same time.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The latest report from the Gohna Lake states that now there are only twenty feet left to rise.

THE CONVERSION LOAN SCHEME.

The first statement from England concerning the results of the recent conversions has been received, but the exact figures will not be available till to-morrow. The results, however, are generally favourable.

THE BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

The Behar cadastral survey scheme is now being circulated among the members of the Imperial Legislative Council for final consideration with a view to ascertaining individual opinions. Final orders will, according to present plans, be issued in about one week.

ARTILLERY CAMPS.

Now that artillery camps are arranged other camps will be decided upon immediately, and will be shortly submitted to head-quarters for approval. The following are the artillery camps to be held during the ensuing cold season:—At Campbellpore, from 3rd to 22nd December, A Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, the 10th and 15th Field Batteries ; at Muridki, 8th to 27th December, A and Q Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, 24th, 46th, 50th, 68th, and 71st Field Batteries ; at Gurgaon, 1st Camp, 10th November to 3rd December, 9th, 34th, 48th, and 51st Field Batteries ; 2nd Camp, 5th to 20th December, C H, and N Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery ; at Unao, near Cawnpore, 1st to 19th December, S and K Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, 31st, 39th, and 70th Field Batteries ; at Dhana, near Saugor, 12th to 31st January, 6th, 8th, 17th, and 59th Field Batteries ; at Dhagul, near Rawalpindi, 31st December to 21st January, Nos. 3, 7, and 8 Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery ; at Rajpore, near Dehra Dun, 17th November to 22nd December, Nos. 1 and 2 Mountain Batteries, Royal Artillery, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery ; at Pamala, near Dehra Ismail Khan, 7th to 28th January, No. 1 Kohat, No. 3 Peshawar, No. 8 Bengal Mountain Batteries ; Pur Seige Operations, 28th November to 21st December, Nos. 26 Company Eastern, 4 Western, 22 Western, 1st Royal West Kent, 1st and 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

A MILITARY POLICE BATTALION FOR CHINLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The subjugation of Chinland being now complete, it has been definitely decided that the posts, now held by the troops in the Northern Chin Hills, be taken over by the military police during the coming winter. For this purpose the formation of a fresh military police battalion has been sanctioned.

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

A press note, issued to-day, says that the new battalion of the military police to be formed to garrison the posts north of Falam, in the Chin Hills, will be formed by reductions elsewhere in the Burma battalions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monro left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 20.

French mail steamer Caledonia from China arrived. Orient steamer Orotava from London arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay, on the 9th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 20th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomene, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	102
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 3-8
Bar Silver	29¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 19.

10 p.m.	77·9

MONDAY, August 20.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·1
2 p.m.	83·9
4 p.m.	83·2

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1894.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 20.

A great many were present at to-day's races. A dispute over the last race caused much excitement.

First Race.—Selling Race for all Ponies 13-2 and under W. I. Rs. 1,500 to carry 11 stone 7 lbs. ; 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. 4½ Furlongs. Rs. 500 presented by the book-makers.

Col Rudeloffe's b a p Kaitan, 8st 10lb, Gibbs	1
Capt Firman's ch l m Mistletoe, 8st 13lb, Mildenhall	2
Messrs Townsend and Murray's b aus m Duchess, 9st 2lb, Chandler	3
Mr Ralli's g a p Geordie, 9st 7lb, Mr Locke	0
Sk Isau Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 10st 4lb, Capt Firman	0
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Expert, 8st 13lb, Mirza	0
Aga Moocholshah's b a p Success, 8st 11lb, Mahomed	0
Mr D H Lindsay's ch a p Agra, 7st 4llb, Native	0

Geordie made the running to the home turn, where Mistletoe came up, and Kaitan came to the front and won easily by two lengths, one length being between the second and third. Time—1 min. and 5 secs.

Betting : 3 to 2 against Kaitan, Duchess, and Mistletoe ; 5 to 1 against Geordie ; 6 to 1 against Expert and Success ; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Kaitan was bought by Captain McDowell for Rs. 1,200.

Second Race.—Handicap for all Arabs that have run at the Meeting. 5 Furlongs. Rs. 199 added.

Capt Carrew's g a h White Hussar, 9st 9lb, Gibbs	1
Raja Shrijalamsingh's ch a h Alert, 1st 10lb, Capt Ross	2
Abdul Rahman's b a h Rujeeb, 10st 3lb	3
Capt Bayne's Sultan II, 10st 5lb	0

Also ran Red Rule, Rex II., Merjok, Claymore, Bide-a-Wee, Arrow, Dham, and Bombay.

There were several false starts before a good one was made. Alert led by three furlongs, White Hussar coming up at the home turn. Near home White Hussar drew away from the others, and won by two lengths, the same distance divided the second and third horse. Time, 1 min. and 12 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Alert ; 3 to 1 against Red Rule ; 4 to 1 against White Hussar; 8 to 1 against Sultan II., Rex II., and Arrow ; and the rest, long odds.

Third Race.—All Horse Handicap—5½ furlongs Rs. 199 added.

Aga Moocholshah's b aus m Minnihaha, 11st 7lb, Ross	1
Capt Chance's ch aus geld Albemarle, 9st 12lb, Stewart	2
Mr Eddy's ch e m Her Ladyship, 10st 5lb, Locke	3

Also ran Bondsman.

Bondsman got away first, but at the three furlong post Her Ladyship led to the distance. Minnihaha passed both when Albemarle came up on the outside. A dead-heat was the result. Time, 1 min. and 17 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Bondsman ; 5 to 1 against Albermarle ; and 6 to 4 on Her Ladyship.

Fourth Race.—For Arabs and C.-B. Galloways that have not won during the Meeting. 14 hands to carry 11 stone. W. I. C.-B.s allowed 7lbs. Galloways that have never won Rs. 150, allowed 3lbs. Horses landed since 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. 5 Furlongs. Rs. 199 added.

Mr. Kenna's g a g A, 10st, 2lbs. Owner	1
Mr. Warner's b a b geld, Random, 10st, 1lb, Ross	2
Mr. Abdul Rahman's b a g Nessand	3
Capt Bayne's Dholpoor, 10st., 11lb	0

Also ran Halim, Puddumjee, St. Paul, and Sally.

Sally caused several false starts and was left at the post. Puddumjee led to the home turn, where he ran wide. A and Random came out together and A won by a head. A good race. Time, 1min. and 12½ secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against St. Paul ; 4 to 1 on Random and Sally ; 7 to 2 against Puddumjee ; 5 to 1 on Dholpur ; 7 to 1 on A ; and 20 to 1 on Nessand and Halims.

Fifth Race.—Handicap for all Galloways, 13-3 and under. 5½ Furlongs. Rs. 199 added.

Mr Pain's b a p Tip Top, 9st 8lb, Mr Stewart	1
Capt Ross' b a gal Bismillah, 9st 4lb, Capt Firman	2
Mr Narayen Dwarkadas' g a gal Raja, 9st 10lb, Mirza	3
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 10st 10lb, Mr Locke	0
Aga Moocholshah's b a g Grain, 10st 9lb, Aga S Shah	0
Capt Firman's ch e m Mistletoe, 9st 8lb, Mildenhall	0
Surg-Maj James' b cb p Willie, 9st 3lb, Mr Kenna	0
Mr Ralli's g a gal Special, 9st 3lb, C B Mahomed	0

Owing to a mistake in the starting three horses ran off, leaving the others at the post. The others started when the first three had finished. The declaring flag had not dropped. The stewards had a meeting on the spot ; and after some time it was decided in favour of Tip Top. Mistletoe was scratched. An appeal has been lodged against the stewards' decision.

Betting : Evens on Grain ; 2 to 1 against Lucky Boy ; 6 to 1 against Willie and Tip Top ; and 10 to 1 against others.

AN ITALIAN RUNS AMOK.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Spelgoti Beneditto, an Italian, aged 25 years, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Wacha Essa, in that he stabbed him with a marline spike on his side and thigh. The accused came out to India about five years ago, and was until recently working in a gold mine at Mysore. He came out to Bombay three days ago, and put up at the Imperial Hotel. At one o'clock yesterday morning he suddenly went down from his room after midnight on sunday and armed with a marline-spike went to Apollo Street, where he met a victoria-driver and inflicted several wounds on his right fore-arm. The accused then went towards the cathedral and inflicted a wonnd on a sepoy doing duty there, and proceeding towards the junction of Parsi Bazaar Street, on a verandah of a house in the street named, he found three Hindus asleep, and running up to them stabbed them on the sides, thighs, and arms without provocation. Entering Homji Street he threw away the spike which was subsequently recovered by the police. Thence he marched to Elphinstone Circle, and while trying to come out of the Circle gardens by the opposite gate fell down on the ground exhausted. A large crowd followed him there, and Inspector Nelmes coming up removed the injured natives to the G. T. Hospital and accused to the European General Hospital. Dr. Collie, who attended the accused being of opinion that nothing was the matter with him, did not detain him as an indoor-patient, but handed him over to the police. The case was remanded to enable one of the injured men to give evidence.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the China-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampo. See footnote page 56 of the Telegraph Guide.

Communication with Korea (except Fusan) entirely cut off

Through interruption, Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.

Telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, Pingyang and Pensam in Korea may be accepted at senders' risk

Route Saigon-Bangkok right.

Mauritius and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	20	2	27 p.m.	0	21
Suez	20	2	50 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 20th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	..	4
" Karachi	...	18	...	5
" Madras	2	31	...	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

THE GREATER AND THE LESSER PEEL. WHICH ?

The ball was deftly delivered. It came from the bowler's left hand, and describing a peculiar parabola duly descended to earth, hit the turf, and travelling swiftly and obliquely from the point of contact, beautifully agitated and removed the bails before the batsman knew what had happened. As that most mysterious of Ibsen's heroines, Hilda Wangel would say, it was "frightfully thrilling." The spectators cheered, for it was a ball to see and remember for a lifetime. And yet the sturdy little bowler seemed by no means excited. The batsman looked thunderstruck, as much as to say, what devilry was in that red leather globule, as it bounded towards the stumps, it was my duty to jealously guard for the honour of my adopted county. Ah, yes, it was a most exciting struggle right up to the finish, and when Lancashire beat Yorkshire last August by five runs a vast crowd of people hardly knew whether they were on their heads or their heels. For Lancashire it was a famous victory. For Yorkshire it was a bitter blow. But touching this remarkable ball. It was bowled by one Bobby Peel, commonly called "Sir Robert" by all those who are more intimate with cricket than they are with their bank book, to one George Baker. There has been a Peel famous in the political history of his country, and there is a Peel just as celebrated in the annals of cricket. The one was the product of Lancashire, and the other is a son of Yorkshire's soil—sometimes called a Tyke. And it is a moot point which name will live the longer in the affections of the general public. Some moralists may pretend to regret that there should be any division of opinion upon such a subject, but I can't see why. The one in the mental world, the other in the physical, has enjoyed a distinction well deserved. Let every man be honoured according to his lights and deserts.

"THERE'S LIKEWISE A PEEL."

In a former article in which I told you something about the lyrics of cricket, I reminded you of the existence of the Homer of the pastime, who is seen one day at the Oval and another week at Bramall-lane vending his verses on the great game of our English summer. I remember that this poet poured forth an effusion on "The Popular Yorkshire Cricketer." This had reference to Robert Peel. The poet observed :—

> He may get a good score,
> Or he may get a "duck."
> Still he's far more impressed
> With science than luck.

I am sure it was very kind of Mr. Craig, the laureate of cricket, to say so much. It is a bit vague, but there's a genuine hearty ring of unaffected admiration about this verse :—

> I've watched rare old Barnes
> At the wickets for hours,
> And I've felt myself charmed
> By Gunn and by Flowers.
> The pride o' Pitsmoor
> Has oft made me feel
> There was only one Ulyett,
> But there's likewise a Peel.

Ah, yes, there's likewise a Peel, and don't you forget him in your Bank Holiday revelries. I bid you on pain of a severe sporting commination effort, not to forget to remember that, on August 6, at Bradford, Lancashire meets Yorkshire in the county championship contest for the benefit of the aforesaid peerless Peel. Pray make no mistake about it, Yorkshire has rendered glory and gold to many of her sons who have deserved it, but never to a worthier man than plain Robert Peel.

YORKSHIRE'S REWARDS TO HER CRICKET HEROES.

The first county match played by Yorkshire was in 1833 against Norfolk, but it was 1863 ere the Yorkshire County Cricket Club was formed upon anything like a systematic basis. Unlike some other counties, who appear to forget what they owe to patriotic and proficient professionals, Yorkshire has never been slow to reward fidelity and skill. Thus, E. Stephenson had a benefit in 1870, rare Roger Iddison in 1872, Joseph Rowbotham, 1873, Luke Greenwood in 1874, and John Thewlis in 1875. A benefit each year was, however, rather too rapid a rate of progress for the public to do justice to their favourites. That most wonderful man, eccentric both on the field and off, full of life and fun, gallant Tom Emmett (now the coach at Rugby) had his benefit in 1878. In 1880 there came the turn of George Pinder, the great wicket-keeper, who battled so successfully with the lightning deliveries of George Freeman (now an auctioneer at Scarborough and Malton), while in 1882 that grand all-round player and ex-captain, Ephraim Lockwood, had his benefit. Allan Hill, another of the many famous fast bowlers which Yorkshire has turned out, had honour done to him in 1884. Then, in 1887, everybody tumbled over one another to show appreciation of dashing "Happy Jack." George Ulyett, the idol of the blind boy who used to frequent Old Trafford, if he does not now even do so. In 1890 an effort was made to recognise the sterling abilities of that good-humoured genial player, luckless Billy Bates, and in 1892 the county did its best (but not the Clerk of the Weather) for Louis Hall, whose stubborn defence and personal stolidity exercised such a steadying and beneficial effect upon the Yorkshire team. Peel, then, is a man to be honoured with this line of heroes. I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion Bobby Peel has been just as serviceable to Yorkshire as Ephraim Lockwood. Remember that Mr. Gilbert Grace in his book says : "I would as soon have him on my side as any man in England."

PEEL'S DEBUT.

Now I am going to tell you something about Peel. Mr. Grace says that he was born at Charwell, and another authority sets his native place down as Mirfield, near Dewsbury. As a matter of fact, Peel first saw the light at Churwell, on February 12, 1857, and joining the cricket club of his native village, he speedily gained more than a local reputation for his tortuous deliveries, which sinuously wound their way past batsmen into their wicket. In 1882 he went as a professional to the Oldham C.C., and did great things in the metropolis of the cotton spinning world. However, on May 15 and 16 in that year Peel made a successful appearance for the colts of his county, taking four wickets for 20 runs. He was clearly a trundler of the stamp of Peate, and but for the ascendancy of the Leeds bowler, he would have come to the front earlier. However, Peate managed to sprain himself in the Gentlemen and Players match at the Oval in that year. It's a bad sprain that does nobody any good. The result was that on July 10, 11, and 12, 1882, Peel, who was then 25 years old, made his first appearance for Yorkshire in a match against Surrey. A chronicle of the time, alluding to the absence of Peate says :—"But the capital bowling of his substitute, Peel, a colt of great promise, caused his loss to be little felt." Considering that Peate was ranked with the very best bowlers in England, this was praise indeed. Well, he deserved it. Peel got four wickets for 46 in the first innings, and five for 83, or nine in all for 129. He clean-bowled Maurice Read each time, and Joseph Hunter, the jovial and splendid wicket-keeper of the eleven, helped by accepting three catches, including one from W. W. Read and another from Pooley, the rival stumper. On the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the same week there was a match between Yorkshire and the Australians at Dewsbury. Peate was able to play, but Bates was an absentee through an accident. This again let in Peel, who gave another taste of his quality, for in forty-six overs, twenty-four of which were maidens, he captured six wickets for forty-one runs. The last five wickets in the score are placed to his credit, and I note that he hit the stumps defended by George Giffen, "Demon" Spofforth, T. W. Garrett, George Eugene Palmer, and H. F. Boyle. Although he was left out of the last four matches played by Yorkshire that season, we must not forget that Peel was engaged in seven leading contests, and finished third in the county bowling averages in such company as Emmett, Peate, Ulyett, Bates, and Allan Hill.

CLIMBING UP THE LADDER OF FAME.

Although it was comparatively late in life when Peel got his foot upon the ladder, he has ever since mounted steadily upward, and to-day, after twelve years of active service, no England team would be complete without him. At present I want to confine myself to Peel's services to his county in first-class contests, and my remarks will henceforth apply only to this aspect of his career. In 1883 Peel was played in eleven matches, and he finished with excellent batting and bowling averages, as the figures will show. Perhaps, Peel put in his best work at Bradford, the venue for his benefit. He was one of the joint eleven which represented Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire against England, and he was, as "Wisden" (good old "Wisden") says, "by far the most successful bowler on either side, his seven wickets costing only 59 runs, and his fielding at times was very fine." His highest innings that summer was also made at Bradfoed, where he scored 74—the biggest effort in the match—against Gloucestershire. In 1884-5-6, Peel maintained much the same standard of proficiency, although in the year last-named his attack was not rewarded with the customary success. In 1887 there was a conspicuous advance, for "Bobbie" was fifth in the batting averages, and after doing more bowling than any man in the eleven for the first time practically occupied the premier position among the bowlers of the county. His batting average was 25·1, and his bowling 59 wickets for 17·56 runs each. His best display with the bat was again at Bradford, where he made 91 against Sussex. The year of 1888 closed with Peel in a still more exalted position, for he was third on the list of batsmen, and again first among the bowlers. Indeed, his return of 86 wickets for 11·32 runs each is about the best averaage he has made for Yorkshire. This was the year of his really wonderful bowling feat against Notts, for in the match at Sheffield, on July 23 and 24, he took 14 wickets for only 33 runs. His analyses are worthy of reproduction :—

	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.
First Innings	20	13	12	8
Second Innings	33	24	21	6

It is one of the curiosities of cricket that the last three batsmen in each innings of Notts, Joseph Briggs, Harry Richardson, and Mordecai Sherwin, each obtained a pair of spectacles, and they all fell to Peel, while five of these wickets were clean-bowled. Such an achievement as this is exceedingly rare. Peel was classed among the six great bowlers of the year, the remaining five being Briggs, Lohmann, Turner, Ferris, and Woods—three English and three Australian born cricketers. In 1888 Peel bowled 1,768·1 overs for 886 maidens, 2,245 runs, and 181 wickets, giving an average of 12·73.

A MARVELLOUS MATCH.

In 1889 there was an improvement in his batting, for his aggregate of 640 runs in county matches is the highest he has reached, and his average of 23·19 ranked him second to Louis Hall. In estimating this achievement at its worth we must remember that he bowled more than twice as many overs as any other member of the eleven, and was credited with 80 wickets for 15·60 runs apiece. It was in this year of '89 that Peel made his first "century" in a great match—namely, 158 against Middlesex at Lords. This man, who was drafted into the eleven as a bowler—defied all attempts to dislodge him for 4hrs. 50 mins., the while he was not guilty of a single mistake. He hit twenty-two 4's, seven 3's, and nine 2's. This is certainly the grandest innings Peel has ever played, but it was only one remarkable performance in a series of brilliant achievements that will make this match ever memorable in cricket history. In the first innings of Middlesex Messrs. O'Brien and Vernon scored 112 runs in 64 minutes. In the second innings of the Northerners Peel and Hall registered runs at the speed of 70 an hour until they had increased the total by 229, but to eclipse all Middlesex in order to win, had to score at nearly 80 per hour for over three hours. But they did it. The Southerners required 280 to win in 3 hours and 35 minutes, and they got them. In the last three-quarters of an hour 83 runs were necessary. Messrs. O'Brien and Vernon, however, were equal to the task. Mr. O'Brien, indeed, rattled up exactly 100 not out in 80 minutes, and never made a serious mistake. This is probably the pluckiest, cleanest, best, and most brilliant exhibition of hitting ever seen. The greatest aggregate ever obtained in a county match was reached on this occasion, for no fewer than 1,295 were put on the books for the loss of only 36 wickets.

A MAGNIFICENT RECORD.

Having been for three consecutive years at the head of the bowling averages, namely, in 1887-88-89, in 1890-91-92 he came out second—a consistency, spread over six years, which is very rarely attained. It was in 1890 that he obtained 91 wickets, the largest number he has got in purely first class county contests. The following tables, however, will show at a glance Peel's performances from 1882 to 1893 in such matches :—

BATTING.

	No. of innings.	Total runs.	Highest innings.	Times not out.	Average.
1882	8	46	35	1	5·6
1883	14	239	74	2	17·1
1884	18	282	50	3	15·12
1885	20	376	71	2	18·16
1886	31	456	75	2	15·21
1887	24	526	91	3	25·1
1888	22	351	50	0	15·21
1889	27	640	158	0	23·19
1890	23	407	83	3	20·7
1891	27	588	128	3	24·12
1892	27	506	66	0	18·26
1893	23	343	69	1	15·13

BOWLING.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
1882	304	135	370	29	12·22
1883	436	196	657	39	16·27
1884	405	191	585	39	15·90
1885	688	332	951	41	23·11
1886	280	146	375	9	41·6
1887	802	391	1059	59	17·56
1888	893	476	978	86	11·32
1889	804	321	1260	80	15·60
1890	866	398	1165	91	12·73
1891	687	258	1131	66	17·11
1892	979	423	1443	88	16·35
1893	627	276	922	65	14·12

This is a record that will bear studying, for it shows that in 165 matches Peel has played 264 innings, been 20 times not out, has scored 4,760 runs, has a highest innings of 158, and an average of 18·8, while in bowling he has delivered 7,771 overs for 3,541 maidens, 10,901 runs, and 692 wickets, giving an average of 15·621. The other "century" of 128 in these tables was compiled against Sussex. Putting on one side the strict rule of calculating averages as between the leading counties, and reckoning in all the matches he has helped Yorkshire to fight, I find that Peel has taken part in 265 contests, batted 411 times, been not out on 34 occasions, scored 7,823 runs, that his highest innings is 226 not out against Leicestershire at Bradford, and that his grand average is 19·4. In bowling Peel has sent down 11,016 overs, for 4,984 maidens, 15,897 runs, and 1,083 wickets, giving an average of 14·735 runs per wicket. If a record such as this won't procure Bobbie Peel a magnificent benefit, my pen is powerless to plead for him. The bat and the ball combined should be mightier than the pen.

PEEL FOR THE COLONIAL YOKELS.

But this formidable catalogue and this weighty accumulation of statistics does not exhaust Peel's Herculean labours. He is not too big a gun to assist even the Morley club. He lives at Morley, and this year intends to help his club mates to try and win an important challenge trophy. Moreover, Peel has thrice visited Australia. He first went out with Shaw and Shrewsbury's eleven in 1884-5, again with Mr. Vernon's combination in 1887-8, and yet once more with Lord Sheffield's party in 1892-3, while he has signed a contract to go out with Mr. Stoddart in the coming September. And he has made his mark in Greater Britain. According to the published volume which Shaw and Shrewsbury issued of the 1884-5 tour, Peel in all matches during that trip delivered 8,000 balls, and took 353 wickets for 5·74 runs apiece. Some of his performances up-country were astounding. Not one eclipsed his bowling in the nineteenth match (January 18) against Twenty-Two of Moss Vale, when he secured 18 wickets for seven runs. The whole side were dismissed for 14 runs, and I reckon that they scored one run out of every 14 balls that Peel and Attewell pitched up to them, for the former's analysis was 96 balls, 18 maidens, 7 runs, 18 wickets, and the latter's 98 balls, 18 maidens, 7 runs, and 2 wickets. This reminds me of the story about A. J. Webbe who thought the deliveries of the baseball pitchers so simple that he reckoned he could hit them every time. Mr. Webbe tried, and he couldn't touch a single one. During Mr. Vernon's tour in eleven a side contests, Peel had an average of 39·8 for 11 innings, being only surpassed by W. W. Read, and being seven runs per innings better than Mr. Stoddart, while he was credited with 40 wickets for 18·11 runs apiece. In all matches Peel had a batting average of 37·7, and got 213 wickets for 7·53 apiece. During Lord Sheffield's outing, Peel was more successful as a batsman, but wherever and whenever Peel has found himself playing cricket, he always does his best. No professional is more deserving of substantial reward.

THE GOVERNMENT AND NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was very glad to read the very graphic description given by your correspondent of the investiture ceremony of the young Chief of Kagal at the hands of his brother, H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur. Your correspondent, however, seems to be a mere looker-on. He has not, it seems, observed the ceremony from a political point of view. If you will compare the accounts of the investitures of the Chiefs of Vishalgad, Bawada, and Ichalkaranji, given in your columns, you will find a vast difference between them. As the present was the first investiture of a feudatory Chief at the hands of the Maharajah in power since the establishment of British supremacy, people were very anxious about it. They were very eager to know whether it would look to be an affair conducted by the Political Agent representing the British Government, or purely a durbar affair, presided over by his Highness the Maharajah. All the loyal people were, however, very much gratified to see that the programme of the ceremonies so very skilfully drawn was carried out with exactness and punctuality ; and I join with your correspondent in saying that it reflects the greatest credit on our popular Dewan Saheb. The programme clearly showed that the British Government had nothing to do with the handing over of the administration of Kagal to its Ruler. Even the mob and the spectators assembled to see the fun could witness that his Highness was received by the Chief of Kagal at the distance of two miles from his capital with the necessary pomp and ceremony, suitable to his rank and position, and that the Political Agent was received only at the porch, and that only nineteen guns were fired both on the occasion of his Highness' and the Political Agent's entrance into and departure from the durbar hall. The difference in reception, the dispensing with of the salute, and the absence of any speech in the durbar on the part of the Political Agent, except the offering of congratulations to the new Ruler on behalf of the British Government—all these things went to show that Colonel Salmon, though in his political uniform, was present there, not as the representative of the British Government, but as a private gentleman, like many other English guests assembled for the occasion. With all such occasions as these are inseparably connected certain associations and ideas of the glorious times of the warlike Marathas, and a gloom of darkness generally spreads itself over the ceremonies on account of the conduct of the British Political Officers, whose actions show to the public that the glory of the present Chief Rajahs and Maharajahs exists only in name. Thanks to the able Dewan Saheb and his colleagues for the arrangements made by them, there was nothing like the above to mar the festivities. The subjects of Kolhapur really felt that the glory and imperial authority of the throne of the great Shivajee was preserved intact. There were in the present case other departures also of vital importance from the first instances. The *thaili* of investiture, *viz.*, the main documents defining the powers of the Chief, had proceeded from the Political Agent on behalf of the British Government, although there was the Regency Council with full powers of the Maharajah, under the Treaty, and only formal durbars were held by Kolhapur. This showed that the real or *de facto* delegation of powers was made by the Political Agent on behalf of the British Government, and only the nominal or formal part of the ceremony was left to be performed by the suzerain. In the present case, even the *thaili* proceeded under the seal and sign manual of his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajah, and thus the real as well as the formal investiture takes place at the hands of the Maharajah. They say that the Bombay Government has modified, on this occasion, the Treaty of 1862. The approval of the choice of a karbhari, the sanction of further alienation of land as *inam*, &c., and the general supervision over the affairs of Kagal, do not, as in the case of other feudatory States, rest with the Bombay Government ; but seem to have been transferred to the Maharajah. It is rumoured that his Highness has conferred superior criminal jurisdiction on his brother, and that the Bombay Government has complied with the request of his Highness of terminating supervision and guardianship of the higher jahagirdars, hithertofore exercised by the British Government. These are certainly very important privileges gained by the Kolhapur durbar, but they seem to have escaped your correspondent's observations. The poor ryots of Kagal are really fortunate, and deserve to be congratulated for having the advantage of an enlightened Ruler like Bapu Saheb. As a man endowed with uncommon intelligence and a keen sense of justice as a fellow-student, as brother of the same blood, he was, brought up with his Highness. He has therefore every reason to expect that his administration is not likely to be interfered with by his Highness except for gross failure of justice. The ryots have this happy conviction, and are beyond the possibility at being taken as mere dupes, by case-mongers and other busy men, who maintain themselves principally by encouraging litigation, and who, as in the case of other feudatory States, may trouble his Highness with appeals and special appeals.—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, August 17. A READER.

AFFAIRS IN SAVANTVADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is no exaggeration to say that the appearance of Major Ferris, the acting Political Superintendent, at the helm of the administration, marks a new era in the history of the State of Savantvady, which forms not an insignificant part of the political charge of the Bombay Government. The factions into which the official element in the State is said to have been divided have, as it were, been welded into one common whole, if not actually, at least apparently. The fact, that Major Ferris, discarding "official spectacles," sees things with the eyes given to him by God, has undoubtedly produced this happy result. Unlike most of his predecessors, he possesses an excellent knowledge of Marathi—a qualification, the importance of which cannot be overrated in a Maratha State. This enables him to learn without the help of his shirastedar the grievances of the half-naked farmer. He showed great independence of judgment in abolishing one of the Forest Laws, which was in utter conflict even with the ordinary considerations of prudence and the maxims of common sense. According to the law, whenever timber in the forest belonging to the State was stolen, the owners of the property situated in the vicinity of the place, where the theft was committed, were compelled to make up the loss caused to the State by the theft. I make bold to say that this law will make even the most arbitrary ukase of the Czar of Russia pale into insignificance when placed said by side with it. The noble act of Major Ferris, therefore, has certainly entitled him to the deep gratitude of the down-trodden public. There is another important subject, which deserves the most careful consideration at the hands of Major Ferris, and on which in one sense depends the entire future of the State. Persons innocent of education, occidental or oriental, and unacquainted even with the fundamental principles of law, are sometimes invested with magisterial powers, only because they possess the fortunate qualification, if it can be so termed, of being related to or of being friends with one of the biggest officers in the State. Whenever such persons occupy the much-coveted magisterial chairs, the interests of justice are sure to suffer, and the innocent public has to suffer the consequences of the unscrupulous jobberies. In order to make the administration of the State righteous and benevolent, persons, whose minds are liberalized and elevated by education, must be appointed to responsible posts. Such persons, unswayed by any private motives, are capable of discharging the duties entrusted to them satisfactorily and of using the power, which they hold in trust, for the good of the people, for whose happiness they are responsible to God. When the administrative machinery of the State is efficient and above reproach in all respects, the administration, as a matter of course, becomes enlightened. It is, therefore, seriously hoped that Major Ferris will never allow the practice, which no length of time will ever mellow into legality, to continue. It is rumoured that there are some jobberies in contemplation, which are looked upon by the entire public as so many impending dangers. Major Ferris, I humbly beg to suggest, will best meet the wishes of the oppressed inhabitants of Savantvady by making a rule "that no person, who is not a graduate of one of the Indian Universities, or who has not passed any law examinations, will ever be appointed to the place of a magistrate. It will be argued by some that, in the interest of economy, it is desirable to appoint uneducated persons of good character to responsible posts. But will the interests of justice remain safe in the hands of such persons? Justice is the corner-stone of the British Empire, the interests of economy, therefore, if they interfere with those of justice, must be overlooked.

The people of Savantvady have great confidence in Major Ferris, and their knowledge of him inspires them with a hope that his conduct will always be in accord with the best traditions of the English people.—Yours, &c.,

PANDURANG B. DADKER.

Savantvady, Aug. 16.

In consequence of M. Deschamel's attack on M. Clemenceau in the French Chamber, and of the reply published by the latter in the *Justice*, on July 26, a duel was fought between the two politicians, near Paris, on July 27. M. Deschamel was wounded on the forehead.

HOW I DISCOVERED A PRIMA DONNA

Mr. Clement Scott in "To-day" Mr. Jerome's paper tells the following rambling story of Miss Maud Ellicott. There is less of Miss Ellicott than of Bombay, but it is worth reading :—

India is not the best place in the world for amusements. The theatre and the concert hall have a very formidable rival in the "long chair," both at the comfortable club and in the cool shade of the bungalow verandah. As a rule, the heat is so exhausting, equally for military and civilians, during the working hours of the day, that when the post-prandial hour arrives, whatever arrangements have been made to patronise the strolling players at the theatres of Bombay or Calcutta, to sample a new entertainment at Delhi, Lucknow or Agra, directly tiffin or dinner is over, when the little fat boiled quails stuffed with green chilies have been eaten, when the wonderful curries, with their accompaniments of powdered cocoanut, sliced mangoes, varied assortments of chutneys and highly seasoned "Bombay Ducks," have been enjoyed, the cigars come, and the coffee, and down sinks the Indian official into the "long chair." Off he goes to sleep, and the promised entertainment is forgotten in delicious slumber.

Everyone sleeps. The servants sleep at the back of the compound, the dogs curl themselves up on their favourite chairs and sofas, the flies and ants, and, thank heaven, the mosquitos, take a siesta in the cool Indian evening, and the pet gazelle tucks its wet nose into the master's hand and dozes off with the rest. The power of Indian sleep almost paralyses the enterprise of the entrepreneur. If he struggles hard he can get an audience at the outstations for one night only. But, save at Bombay and Calcutta, anything like a long run is a very exceptional circumstance. As with the Indian resident, so with the much-abused "passenger."

He has generally spent a very exhausting and restless day. He has been dragged to a dozen or so temples and tombs, all exactly of the same pattern. He has been up to Amber from Jeypore on an elephant, he has been dazzled with exquisite coloured marbles at Delhi and Agra, he has been shopping in the bazaars, and recklessly laying out rupees on stuffs which he could get almost as cheap in Regent Street ; and when the time comes for the smoke on the hotel verandah after dinner, it is the "long chair" that is the severe temptation, and the only amusement is derived from the jugglers and loafers and touting tradesmen who worry visitors at all the hotels from morning till night. I am afraid to say how many times I have seen the Indian juggler make a mango tree grow before your eyes out of an empty flower-pot, how often I have been pestered to buy rubbishing swords, inferior stuffs, and worthless rubies. The Indian tout and tradesman thinks that every passenger is fair game for his wiles and temptations. Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook, at the Egyptian Hall, would laugh the best of the Indian jugglers to scorn, and I am told that the mongoose, who is supposed to destroy a venomous snake for the edification of the assembled hotel visitors who are comfortably digesting their dinners, has had his teeth drawn beforehand, whilst the apparently dead snake is served up for another destructive banquet later on. I must own that the hotel verandah is not the most peaceable place in the world, nor is the Indian hotel itself a place of luxury.

By day the verandah is disturbed by the persistent appeals of the vendors of cheap finery and questionable curios, and by night it echoes to the snores of the countless Indian servants, who sleep like faithful watchdogs across the threshold of their master's door. At Bombay and Calcutta, however, they do manage to do something in the way of theatrical entertainment. A very fair burlesque and pantomime company in Bombey, mainly recruited from Australia, commanded by a clever organiser Mr. Willard, who is, I believe, no relation to our great English actor, managed to secure a very respectable run at Christmas time. and I need scarcely state that during the Willard engagement I was a constant visitor to the Bombay Theatre. Whenever or wherever a theatre opens its doors, be it on the plains of India, or in a small provincial town, in a barn or in fit-up on an English village green, you may be pretty sure to find me as a member of the audience.

Of theatres and cricket I am never tired. I always want to squeeze into a playhouse of any denomination, and to keep wicket for any lads who are over-bowling themselves at roadside or on common. In Bombay there was plenty of opportunity for indulging in both idiosyncrasies. I never saw such a cricket-loving city as Bombay. It is liberally provided with expansive commons and waste places, commons on which the sun-burned residents pitch their tents, literally living on the tented field, commons for grazing ground, and, best of all, commons on which cricket in some form or another is carried on all day both by natives and Europeans. The Parsees are excellent cricketers to a man and a boy. They bowl and field magnificently, and bat fairly well, many of them having been educated at English public schools and universities.

When I was in India I saw a Parsee eleven give a very respectable beating to Lord Hawke's team, who had two formidable antagonists, the almost blindding sun that fairly demoralised the Englishmen, and the discipline of the Parsees, which was as good as any Australian eleven.

But is it not a strange circumstance that, although the Parsees play with the English at cricket, and meet them as comrades on the Gymkhana cricket-gronnd, they may not eat with the English, may not lunch with them on the cricket-field, in fact may not enjoy any of the privileges of their clubs whatsoever. In England, at a county cricket match, the gardener or the groom, or the village carpenter, sit down to lunch in the tent with the squire, the doctor, or the parson ; but in Bombay there is no social welcome to the native, and the inexorable rule of the caste is rigorously maintained.

But at Bombay I was very fairly off for amusements. I went to a Parsee theatre, where the entertainment was sober and intellectual, and also to a Hindoo theatre where greater din prevails than even in a Chinese playhouse. The joke in a Hindoo theatre appears to be that everyone should shout at the top of their voices all at once. I never heard such a theatrical pandemonium save at the riverside theatre in Canton. In a Hindoo theatre, when the people on the stage are tired out with talking, they are relieved by the audience, who jump upon the stage to pour out their sesquipedalia verba.

As a relief to all this we had at the English theatre in Bombay at Christmas time, with the thermometer between 90 and 100 degrees, old-fashioned pantomime, modern burlesque and music-hall comic songs. After a considerable interval I found myself at Calcutta, where, of course, theatricals are all the rage, chiefly supported by some very clever amateur dramatic societies. I was so tired of Indian jugglers, the nautch dances, the basket trick, the mango exhibition, and the murderous mongoose, that I saw announced with great delight at Calcutta a performance of "Iolanthe," by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the leading character being allotted to a lovely young Eurasian lady, who was reported, in addition to her personal attractions, to be the possessor of a lovely voice. The name of "Maud Ellicott" was familiar to me at home in connection with music, and I imagined, of course, that she must be related to the well-known family in the west of England, whose head is a worthy bishop.

But here I was mistaken. Miss Ellicott is the daughter of an English officer long resident in India. I was charmed with the young amateur's voice and stage appearance. She was already a very fair actress indeed. Here, I thought, is an ideal Carmen, or Zuleika, or Azucena, if one should be wanted for the operatic stage, and thought I, what would not Sir Arthur Sullivan and my friend Mr. D'Oyly Carte do for such a "little treasure"? What, however, was I to do? How could I secure a young and clever singer for our English stage, of whose existence I had never heard before I entered the Calcutta Theatre? I did not know the young lady, I was not acquinted with any of her friends, I was booked to start from Calcutta in a few hours on my way to Colombo, China, and Japan. If I did not speak now I must for ever hold my peace. Miss Maud Ellicott's talents would be buried in Calcutta, and our English stage would be the poorer by a most promising artist. I must own I was in a terrible fix.

I had heard, of course, of stage-door mashers and impertinent fellows who send round their cards to artists to whom they have had no introduction whatever. Should I for this occasion only risk a snubbing and send round my card to the stage door? Even then if I were snubbed for my insolence I should be no nearer securing Miss Maud Ellicott for the English stage! So I determined to take my courage in both hands, and to wait for my prima donna at the stage door of the Calcutta Theatre and introduce myself. It was a nervous business, but I was determined to go through with it. My intention being strictly honourable and artistic, my conscience said to me, "Don't hesitate, but go in and win."

At last the prima donna issued from the stage door, flushed with success. I remember the scene perfectly well. It was on a wooden balcony or platform, and below it was pouring such a torrent of rain that only an Indian or a Ceylon sky can deluge upon the parched and thirsty earth.

I took off my hat and introduced myself in the Stanley and Dr. Livingstone fashion. Like Mr. Stanley, I had made my discovery, and I am bound to say that Miss Maud Ellicott was ignorant of my name and profession as was the venerable Livingstone of the enterprising Stanley. Perchance the prima donna was as little anxious to be discovered as the Doctor. Why should she be hunted out of her Indian home by a conscientious critic? But the prima donna, astonished no doubt at my enterprise, was, woman-like, not averse to a little judicious flattery, even from a travelled Englishman. “Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley” to her “was praise indeed.”

The consequence of this brief interview on the Indian balcony was that next day found me in the pretty Indian drawing-room of Miss Maud Ellicott's mother. I had come to her to plead for her daughter in the name of English musical art. But my petition fell on deaf ears. The budding prima donna had already visited England; there she had received her musical training, but nothing had come of it save a return home to India and a few chance engagements with amateurs and at concerts. I learned that during her residence in England the prima donna had never approached a manager, or even had her voice tried with a view to the profession of the stage. Professionally, she was friendless.

The mother was naturally averse to parting with her daughter, who was the cheerful little bread-winner of a large family. But during the few hours left me in Calcutta, I represented the case from all its aspects, and the consequence was that I extracted a promise from both mother and daughter that if ever the little prima donna came to England again, she was to come to me and claim of me any influence I might possess in sending her to the right people. She saw me off on the good ship Bengal, preparing to steam down the dangerous Hoogly river, and when we parted under the Indian sky, I never expected to see my pretty little Indian friend again.

L'homme propose mais Dieu dispose.

Little more than a year elapsed, when a tap came at the door of my chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Behold my prima donna! She had arrived once more in England, and had obtained her mother's consent to go on the stage, if she could get an engagement.

Now, would I fulfil my part of the promise, and give a helping hand to a pretty girl comparatively alone and friendless in London? Of course, I kept my promise religiously.

Events followed one another very quickly. Within a few days of her visit to me, she had secured the warm interest of Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, both of whom showed her exceptional kindness. Mr. Francois Cellier and all the knowing ones at the Savoy were delighted with my discovery, and within a few weeks I was present at the Savoy when Miss Maud Ellicott made her unheralded and silent *debut*. For a few nights during the absence through illness of Miss Nancy McIntosh the heroine of Utopia, Miss Ellicott took the part to the delight of everybody, before and behind the curtain at the Savoy.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte at once sent my little prima donna on tour, and, as a matter of course, after all the warnings of her artistic guardian, she found a future husband in one of the best and cleverest young fellows in the north of England. The other day the name of Maud Ellicott, the Indian prima donna, was known by the whole musical world, and her talent was generously acknowledged. Only forty-eight hours after her successful *debut* at the Savoy I greeted her as a newly-made bride, all smiles and orange-blossoms. And the upshot of it all is that a clever young husband intends to take his pretty young wife off the stage, so my discovery of a prima donna will be of greater value to society than the stage. But all the same, she was a prima donna—for a little more than an hour. And even yet—who knows?—a charming wife's entreaties may prevail over a husband's good counsels. Such things have happened before, and it may be that the stage will not wholly lose what her good husband has gained. At any rate, I did my best for both, didn't I?

A PLEA FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

We give the subjoined letter *verbatim* that it may lose none of its pungency and flavour:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “BOMBAY GAZETTE.”

Sir,—Gambling is not annihilated even to a small extent, notwithstanding our police keeping a strong look-out against it. Some few cases of meagre gamblings are brought to light now and then, but never grand scale gamblings we have known of being produced before a police court as if Bombay has got rid of gaming-houses conducting thriving business. There are some certain parts of Bombay where gaming-houses are lively all day and night, and the gamblers enjoying every immunity against police attacks. Walkeshwar is one of them. And the gaming houses are more, and the business wider and more secure than any other parts of Bombay can boast of. Being secure as it is from the raids of police it has nowadays been a pure substitute to Chimboor, and it is a surprise that the respectable people there quietly tolerate such things which reflect discredit upon themselves if not against the police which may be ignorant it. I wish our vigilant police sooner makes enquiry the better. It will be able to find out without much difficulty the truth of my complaint, as this evil has grown there to such an extent that from a boy to an adult everyone will bear testimony to it. Here the gamblers are free and the audacity of the keepers of the gaming-houses are indicative of defiance against law and police, and unless a strong measure is taken against them, the evil will once have to cry out much against the police.

My object of raising voice against it at present is to see whether the police is prepared to suppress it by the time of the annual Pithoree Fair, which will be held at Walkeshwar in the beginning of September next. This fair is well-known to be one for gambling, and as such it attracts a very large number of sweeps and scapegraces of the town, and renders the pleasant atmosphere of this hill sanitarium and religious place of Hindus stinking of gambling. I know, last year, number of our poor shop-boys who had visited the fair, were induced to play into the gaming-houses (kept open fearlessly) and robbed of their watches, chains, buttons, and everything that was precious, besides some few silver coins that were with them. In this fair we fear much to send our boys, lest they be tempted for and rendered victims to gambling.

Walkeshwar, therefore, needs a great vigilance and strong-handedness on the part of our police, otherwise respectable people and their youthful children will have a constant fight owing to the former preventing the latter from visiting it owing to it being converted into a

JOOARKHANA.

OFFICIAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “BOMBAY GAZETTE.”

Sir,—The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad regarding the payment of fees to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court and the Official Assignee, seem worthy of far more attention than they received at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council. The retort of Mr. Nugent about putting up appointments to Dutch auction are undoubtedly smart, but was no real answer to the actual justice of the complaint. From the very nature of the duties, both the appointments can only be regarded as strictly and purely official, and as such the holders should be remunerated by a fair and fixed salary. Many of your readers, no doubt, have full information on the subject, and will, I trust, be able to explain the reasons which induced the authorities to sanction the payment of fees to the individual holders of these appointments instead of to the general exchequer.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 20. ALPHA.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending Aug, 14, as compared with the statement of Aug. 7, 1894:—

	August 7.			August 14.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,36,76,571	1	1	2,27,88,574	4	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,07,8 ,533	1	8	3,86,49,345	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,98,187	12	8	3,60,222	14	0
Sundries	20,52,058	2	4	20,97,312	0	5
Rs.	9,30,07,350	1	9	8,99,95,455	1	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	84,39,908	0	0	75,60,784	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,98,436	0	0	76,45,636	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,79,739	1	4	91,29,142	15	10
Credits on do.	1,11,91,525	0	11	1,17,17,984	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,95,70,821	5	0	1,89,34,763	0	5
Balances with other Banks	1,98,481	6	6	1,86,301	8	3
Bullion	1,056	14	5	1,056	14	5
Dead Stock	12,94,489	9	4	12,91,880	13	9
Stamps	10,573	5	6	10,509	8	3
Sundries	14,54,104	12	7	15,21,714	10	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,37,94,407	13	2	1,28,52,694	6	0
Do. at Branches	1,91,73,806	13	0	1,91,42,986	6	0
Rs.	9,30,07,350	1	9	8,99,95,455	1	9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to Aug. 14, 1894:—

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,95,898	Dec.
Do. at Branches	2,92,099	do.
Other Deposits	21,31,1[illegible]7	do.
Post Bills	37,965	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	9,31,924	Dec.
Loans	10,50,596	do.
Accounts of Credit	5,26,460	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,36,058	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,41,714	do.
Do. at Branches	30,921	do.

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa presided at the monthly meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held at the Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday last. The subject for discussion was the recent outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital. A large number of members of the Union were present. The president, in opening the proceedings, remarked that during his long experience he had not seen or heard of such an outbreak of cholera as recently raged in the J. J. Hospital and carried away a large number of persons. If Dr. Blaney were the coroner at present, he would have discovered the origin of the epidemic. It was advisable, as had been acknowledged in all civilized countries, to have a medical gentleman as the coroner rather than a lawyer. The functions of coroner were better performed by the former than the latter, as he was by means of his education and training better qualified to solve the mystery hanging over the deaths of the victims. Dr. B. S. Shroff, a joint honorary secretary, then read a volume of correspondence passed between the Secretaries and Surgeon-General, Dr. Manser, Chief Medical Officer of the J. J. Hospital, Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Dr. Choksey, Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Cholera Hospital, and Mr. A. F. Turner, Coroner for the City of Bombay. Dr. Manser could not furnish the secretaries with the information they wanted, because he stated that his time was fully occupied by more urgent matters. The Surgeon-General too could not comply with the request of the secretaries of supplying certain information. The Health Officer and Dr. Choksey readily supplied them with the information they wanted. The Health Officer replied that he did not find any special defect in the drainage of the J. J. Hospital which might account for the outbreak of cholera there. The origin of the disease might probably be traced to the food supplied. Dr. Choksey, after giving the number of the patients treated in the Cholera Hospital, proceeded to say that a patient of the J. J. Hospital left his bed and went out to purchase *biddees*, but when he returned he was, to his utter surprise, refused admission and he stayed in the hospital compound, where he was attacked with the epidemic and removed to the Cholera Hospital. There was a remark against his name that he was found in the “Hospital Compound.” Dr. Atmaram Pandurang proposed:—“That this meeting is of opinion that, in view of the unusual circumstances regarding the outbreak of cholera at the J. J. Hospital, and the various important public and scientific questions they involve, it is very necessary that a full and public enquiry ought to be instituted into all the circumstances connected with the outbreak, both in the interest of science and humanity, and that a respectful memorial be submitted to Government praying for the appointment of a mixed committee of enquiry, composed of official and non-official members. That the managing committee of the Union be authorised to submit to the Government a memorial on the lines of the views expressed during the discussion this evening.” Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonji seconded the motion.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in supporting the resolution, observed that it was a matter of the greatest surprise to the public of Bombay that they should be kept in total darkness about a subject which concerned them as much, if not more than Government. Not only did the hospital authorities entirely refuse to give publicity to the circumstances connected with the occurrence, but they treated with the greatest contempt any attempt on the part of the press as well as the non-official medical profession at getting information from them which would throw light on a discussion of the subject. It was absolutely necessary to arrive at the real cause of the outbreak, and the only way of doing so was by the appointment of an independent commission. Most eminent bacteriologists, like Professor Koch and others, believed that cholera poison, whether it was the comabasillus or any other thing, was carried to the human system through the instrumentality of water or food, or drink of any kind, as demonstrated in the last Hamburg epidemic of cholera. In the present case, it could not be water, because the source from which the hospital received its water supply as well all the parts adjacent to it were reported to be remarkably free from cholera. Then, by the process of exclusion the remaining item was food, and in connection with this there was an official declaration made at a meeting of the Standing Committee by the Municipal Commissioner, that Dr. Manser believed that food was the cause. With respect to this there were several points worth noting, and they could only be thoroughly investigated by an independent commission. It was for these reasons that he warmly supported the proposition. He could not, however, conclude without bringing to their notice one very striking case which recently occurred in England under like circumstances, and which showed how such cases were treated there. A somewhat larger number of deaths than usual occurred from septicemia in the Chelsea Hospital for Women during 1893. A committee of inquiry was appointed and defects in sanitation found out, whereupon the medical staff resigned in a body. The chairman of the committee, in concluding his remarks, said that there was no attempt whatever at concealment, and that nothing could be more fatal to the credit of any institution than secrecy. This frank avowal of error and readiness to correct, showed the true scientific mind, and it was in this spirit that they asked for the inquiry. (Loud applause.)

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji said that the various circumstances attending the outbreak were not a little puzzling. There were several factors which seemed to make it doubtful if it was at all an outbreak of true cholera. The food supply, and especially the meat supply, was said by Dr. Manser, to be mainly responsible for the epidemic. The object of the enquiry being common to every member of the profession, official or non-official, it was hoped that all would welcome it.

Dr. Muncherjee D. Colah thought it was quite possible that there were cases of cholera in the neighbourhood of the hospital, but the poor people would not inform the authorities of the same lest they might be segregated. The Government had appointed a committee to investigate the cause of the outbreak, and it would be better, therefore, to wait until Government had had an opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the origin of the outbreak, and to suggest means for remedying the same in the future.

Dr. Manockjee D. Cama said that there were large stables and chawls behind the hospital, and it might be that the filth washed down by the recent heavy rains and finding its way into the compound of the hospital had something or other to do with the outbreak. The Bai Motlibai Hospital could not be affected, inasmuch as it was situated on a higher level. The Union were acting on suppositions of hearsay, and it was therefore certainly premature on their part to take any action in the matter when Government and the hospital officials, whose interest and responsibility attached to the institution were greater than theirs, had already taken steps to find out the source of the outbreak and to prevent its recurrence.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee said that the press and the public had been so long kept in the dark, it was high time that the Medical Union, as the spokesman and mouth-piece of the local profession, should come forward and demand an enquiry into the sanitary conditions of the first and foremost hospital in the city, and see that steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of the same in the future.

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang observed that supposing such an outbreak had occurred in the European General Hospital, would the European population of this city have sat quiet over it? (Cries of “Never,” “Never.”) It would be a pity—nay, he would characterize it by a stronger expression—it would be folly on their part to wait any longer to move Government in the matter. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Dosabhoy (interrupting Dr. Atmaram) said that the European community would have made a noise and clamour if there was a similar outbreak of cholera in St. George's Hospital, and very rightly too. (Applause.)

Dr. Atmaram, continuing, said that it would be a great shame if they delayed in a matter which affected the health and lives of the poor of the city. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Bahadurjee observed that he was surprised to hear the strange views of Drs. Colah and Cama. The Union, he said, had every right to ask for information to discuss a scientific subject, even though it related to an outbreak of cholera in a public hospital. The refusal of the hospital authorities and the Surgeon-General to give the necessary information was an unusual procedure with men of science or members of a liberal profession. The members present could not be ignorant of the practice of every civilized Government to institute special and prompt inquiries by special commissions into matters of even less importance than an outbreak of cholera in a public hospital. There ought to be no contentment in matters of science, and duty and truth alike demand an open and independent inquiry. (Loud applause.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. Dadabhai Jamaspjee, and seconded by Dr. Shroff, to the president, terminated the proceedings, which lasted till 10-45 p.m.

“Truth” tells us—apropos of the forthcoming marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse—that a German princess, when she becomes a member of the Greek Church on marriage, has to array herself in a night-gown, and, before the assembled Grand Dukes and Court officials in Russia, to get into a bath, immersion being part of the ceremony.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another notification has been issued regarding the conversion of 4 per cents, but it applies only to two petty loans aggregating five lakhs and-a-half, and held in Calcutta.

No further action in regard to the army reorganisation in India is to be taken until the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State, which is expected before the middle of next month. In this it is expected that all points which have been under discussion between the Government of India and the India Office, will be finally set at rest. These include the settlement of the headquarters of the two new armies. As regards titles, these will probably take the form of “General Officers commanding the Forces” in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab, respectively.

The punitive expedition, despatched by the Dutch Indian Government to the island of Lambak has been, more or less, of the nature of a picnic, says a contemporary. The Governor-General of the Dutch Indies was able to wire home, a few days after the expedition had landed, that the war was over without a shot having been fired on either side. General Vetter, the G. O. C. of the Force, had despatched an ultimatum, of which the extradition of Made, the son of the Sultan, was the main item, and to which that chief raised the only objection, but on the force advancing Made caused the expedition to come to an unexpected termination by committing suicide. This Made seems to have been the cause of all the trouble in the island, and the Dutch were determined to transport him to another island. The rebellious chiefs were quickly brought to their senses by the strength of the expedition, and submitted to the stipulations made by the suzerain power. It gives us another instance of how useless waste of money and unnecessary bloodshed can be avoided by treating barbarous and semi-barbarous people with firmness from the very beginning.

The weather in India has been quieter and less exciting than for some weeks past. The break in the rains held steadily in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India until Friday, when there were slight indications of its giving way. The past week has hence been unpleasantly warm in the Punjab: the day temperature in some parts being occasionally ten degrees above the normal. The continuation of the break in the rains was not due to want of strength in the Bombay current, which, according to the report of the mail-steamer as well as to land observations, is blowing strongly and steadily. That current during the week has been drawn eastwards to form the cyclonic storm of the week, the last to date of the most varied series of storms during the rains for many years past. This cyclonic storm began to form, a week ago, in Bengal, and has drifted with unusual slowness westwards. It is the largest and shallowest storm of the present season, extending over an inner area nearly as large as England and Scotland. The barometer differed no more than between the upper storey and ground floor of a two-storeyed house. Shallow extensive depressions like that of the past week are most useful, as they serve to distribute rain over a large area with a fairly even hand. The present depression has drawn equally on the Bombay and Bengal currents, and in consequence Assam, Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces have had well-distributed and satisfactory rain. The Deccan and South Madras have also come in for a small share of the deflected Bombay current.

Assam, Bengal, Behar, and the North-Western Provinces have had slightly more rain than the normal during the past week. Chota Nagpur has received rather a large amount, increasing its excess from an average of four to eight inches. The Central Provinces obtained an average of four inches, or, nearly twice the usual fall of the week, increasing its excess from an average of two to four inches. Little or no rain has fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. The monsoon rainfall up to date is still in excess in Central India and the Punjab, but the excess is now small in the Punjab, averaging less than one inch. Rajputana is rapidly falling into arrears, and now averages one inch below the normal, or, eight per cent. of the normal rainfall to date. The Hyderabad State has had showers, but slightly less than its proper share. On the other hand, Salem, Negapatam, Sholapore, and Bijapur, all centres of deficient rain, have had good showers during the week. Tinnevelly has again received no rain.

The Government of India consider that the reports received as to the experiments with strychnia injections as an antidote for snake-bite are not sufficient to warrant any conclusions regarding the efficacy of Dr. Mueller's method. They have, therefore, sanctioned further experiments during the next two years.

The Government of India have reviewed in appreciative terms Mr. R. J. Macdonald's annual note on the irrigation accounts for 1892-3. The area irrigated in that year was 360,000 acres less than in 1891-2, but the gross revenue was over 65 lakhs better. The net value of the crops grown on the irrigated lands is estimated at over 45½ crores of rupees.

The Officers of the Political Department will enjoy considerable promotion in the first seven months of 1895, unless extentions of service are granted to four Residents when their times come for retirement. Colonel Trevor in Rajputana, Colonel Prideaux in Jeypur, and Colonel Biddulph in Baroda, will have to vacate under the 55 years' rule on January 29, April 30, and July 25, respectively; while Colonel Henderson in Mysore will attain his reckonings on February 20.

Lieutenant Reece, who sustained concussion of the brain in a polo accident at Quetta, last week, is now convalescent. He did not sustain any fracture as stated in some newspapers.

The wife of a sergeant of the Lancashire Fusiliers died, on Thursday, at Quetta, having been terribly burnt by an accident with a paraffin cooking stove.

The Madras Government has accorded sanction to a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 18,000, for lighting the Arkonam Station with electricity. This amount includes cost of apparatus, houses, &c.

It is announed that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Adolphus of Teck and Lady Margaret Grosvenor. Prince Adolphus is the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and was born on August 13, 1868. He was educated at Wellington and Sandhurst, and entered the 17th Lancers, in which regiment he is now a lieutenant. Lady Margaret Grosvenor is the third, and eldest unmarried, daughter of the Duke of Westminster. She was born in 1873, and is, therefore, just twenty-one years of age.

The Czarewitch, before leaving England, personally thanked Chief Inspector Melville for his assiduous attention during his visit and accompanied his congratulations to the inspector with the handsome present of a solid gold cigarette case, surmounted by the Russian Imperial arms in diamonds, and with a large sapphire as a clasp spring. To each of the other officers who had acted as his bodyguard the Czarewitch presented thirty guineas. Mr. W. A Hart, the district superintendent of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, has also received, through Colonel Byng, a magnificent inkstand of gold and platinum in the shape of a Russian cavalry helmet, and of unmistakably Russian manufacture. The Austrian Heir-Apparent's gifts consisted chiefly of small sapphire pins.

The Queen, who has just paid one thousand guineas to Mr. Tuxen, a Danish artist, for a picture of the Duke of York's wedding, has commissioned that painter to execute a picture of the Royal Christening. There is, writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, something very remarkable, and also excessively reprehensible, in the manner in which British artists are deliberately slighted by the Court. If the Queen wants a portrait, she sends to Vienna for Angeli; and for other pictures Tuxen is apparently to enjoy a monopoly. Considering that these works of art are paid for by the Lord Chamberlain out of the Civil List, it seems to me that home artists (who contribute to the taxes) should be employed to paint them.

According to a Ministerial Order just issued, Central Asiatic Jews who have formally become Russian subjects will be allowed to travel and trade in the Government of Orenburg and the Khanates of Bokhara and Kiva, but if they trespass into any of the interior governments they will be treated as ordinary Jews in European Russia. Those Jews who remain subjects of the Khanates and desire to travel for trading purposes into the interior must first obtain the permission of the Minister of the Interior. Jews having any national passports and coming from a district where there is a residential Russian agent or consul must first obtain the visa of the latter. Without a national passport the travelling Jew must seek the Ministerial permission through the Governor-General of Turkestan, the chief of the Transcaspian region, or the Governor of Orenburg. In order to become a member of any of the trade guilds the Jews who remain subjects of any Central Asiatic Khanate must obtain the triple permission of the Ministries of the Interior, of the Finance, and of Foreign Affairs. For a large number of native Jews in Russian Central Asia this edict means permanent banishment from the empire in Europe.

Sir A. Nicholson, says the *Echo*, will find Sofia a far duller place than Constantinople. The Bulgarian capital is the most unfashionable capital in the civilised world. Mr. Edward Dicey has just been describing it as a town of peasants. Nevertheless, the town is a credit to Bulgaria, for, large as it is, and fine, as its new shops, streets, squares, and avenues are, it is only seventeen or eighteen years old. Before the war, in which Bulgaria won her independence, Sofia was a small, unwholesome, broken-down Turkish village. While Greece is forfeiting the confidence of Europe, and playing fast and loose with her future, Bulgaria is on the way to become the head of a Balkan Confederation which, if allowed to develop, will become an efficient bulwark against Russian inundation. That is Mr. Dicey's opinion, and he has been studying Bulgaria on the spot.

The French Senate, on July 27, passed the Anti-Anarchist Press Bill by 205 to 34 votes. The Parliamentary Session was closed on July 28, amid considerable excitement in the Chamber. A lively sitting had been anticipated in consequence of a demand on the part of the Socialists for a judicial investigation into recent disclosures, but the President put an end to the recriminations by declaring the Session at an end. Steps are anticipated for the reform of the existing interpellation system. A manifesto signed by seventy-four members of the Socialist Radical Party in the Chamber, demands revision of the Constitution, re-adjustment of taxation, separation of Church and State, and decentralisation, but repudiates collectivism.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, who has accused the Comte de Mun and Baron Mackau of having arranged with the late General Boulanger a “coup d'etat” in favour of the Comte de Paris, declares that he is in a position to bring even more serious charges against them. He says that revelations will shortly be made, though he himself declines to make them.

The Lieutenant-Governor of French Congo has, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* tells us, addressed the following telegram to the Minister of the Colonies:—“Libreville, July 27. I am in receipt of news of Captain Decazes. The Captain has established himself at a point at about five degrees of north latitude on a navigable affluent of the M'Bari to the north-west of Bangasso in the country of Modabandzi, and has there established a station.” Commenting on the above news the *Temps* says:—“Thus the occupation of the territories extending to the west of those taken possession of by the Congo State forces in contempt of treaties is being carried forward on methodically by Captain Decazes. This occupation is naturally a peaceful one. People know that we prefer to retire rather than court an armed conflict either with the Belgian officers in command of the Congo contingents or with the natives who are compelled to obey the agents of the Congo State.”

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—According to new regulations which have just come into force, a regular system of Custom House inspection will be established along the right bank of the rivers Pensha and Amu Darya and the frontiers of Transcaspia. The Custom House authorities will have the right of entering and clearing foreign goods and of furthering the export of native goods over the frontier at certain places which have been specially chosen for this object. Custom Houses of the first class are to be established at Aschabad, Bokhara, and Kalef, and also at other places as soon as it is definitely known what direction the trade of Central Asia will take under these new conditions.

I hear, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, that the intended inclusion of Bokhara in the Russian Custom House sphere of influence will considerably affect the interests of our Indian planters and tea merchants, who have for years exported a considerable quantity of their teas and other goods to Bokhara, whence they have been forwarded into Russia free of duty. With the establishment of Russian Custom House patrols along the Bokharan frontier and on the right bank of the Amoor Darya, this trade will be more or less destroyed. Indian and Ceylon teas, which are now smuggled or imported over the Bokharan, Persian, or Afghan frontiers into Russia and Central Asia, and which are considerably used by the Turcoman, will now have to pay a heavy duty, like many other kinds of goods from India.”

Among those of British nationality who are at present in Corea, says the *Scotsman*, perhaps the best known in this country is Mrs. Isabella Bishop, the lady traveller, who left England, some months ago in pursuance of a long-cherished design to explore the Hermit Kingdom. Mrs. Bishop is travelling alone, and from letters which she has written it appears that she is finding her stay among the Coreans anything but pleasant. Mrs. Bishop ascended one of the principal rivers in a native sampan, flat-bottomed and drawing when fully loaded only 4in. of water, and on this primitive home she lived for a month. She found the interpreter difficulty almost insurmountable, and another great difficulty was the transport of sufficient currency to enable her to pay her way. Over 3,000 “cash” go to the two-shilling piece, and, about fifty shillings worth was a full load for a pony. As to the Coreans themselves, they are, Mrs. Bishop reports, the most unattractive savages she has ever encountered, and their rudeness and curiosity surpassed anything she has formerly experienced. They are entirely untrustworthy and lacking in backbone.

The paragraph in the *British Medical Journal*, of July 14, in which we drew attention to a form of immorality now carried on in London under the name of “massage,” has excited considerable interest in many quarters, and has served to direct the attention of the Home Secretary and the police to abuses the extent of which had previously hardly been recognised. We have given the cue; it is for the authorities to act upon it. That under the cloak of a useful form of medical treatment the grossest immorality should be practised, that under the guise of “massage establishments” houses, not unfortunately of ill fame, but of equally evil morals, should be publicly advertised, and that under pretence of teaching massage girls should be introduced to an immoral life, are matters of public importance well worthy of the attention of our police and magistrates. There is, however, a professional and medical side to this question of massage to which it is our duty to refer. If those who thus abuse the pretence of medical treatment are to be effectually dealt with by the police, it is of importance that it should be possible to draw a sharp dividing line between the sheep and goats, between those who merely make a cloak of massage and those who practise it honestly as a means of cure. We would suggest to all medical practitioners who find it necessary to order massage for their patients to consider well the social elements involved. Perhaps, it is owing to the preponderance of woman in the “profession,” perhaps it is a matter of fee, which is but another way of expressing the same thing; but whatever the cause, we fear that, all unthinkingly, no doubt, it is in some cases too common a thing to order massage by a masseuse where a masseur would be more appropriate. . . As regards all forms of massage we would keep sex to sex.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

WAR NEWS FROM NATIVE SOURCES.

The *Overland China Mail* brings the following war news:—

The Japanese Consul in Hongkong, Mr. Nakagawa, has received information that three Japanese warships attacked a number of Chinese vessels and achieved a decisive victory. The Japanese ships were the Takachiho (Armstrong cruiser, 3,700 tons, built in 1886), Akitsushima (Japan built cruiser, 3,000 tons) and Hiyei (old ironclad corvette, 2,800 tons). The Chinese had a large number of hired transports and probably six warships; the Chih-yuen or Chen-yuen (a large ironclad) ‘escaped’ to China; the Tsao-kiang (a despatch boat) was captured; and the Kwang-chia (a souther crusier) escaped to the Chinese post at Yasan or Ashan Bay, near which a transport was sunk. At this place there has since been considerable fighting without decisive results.

There was no admiral nor flagship with the Japanese squadron in this fight.

There has been no official declaration of war, as both sides hope still to avoid such a serious step. It is, however, in the cousul's opinion ‘risky’ for any foreign ships to mix up in the matter, and if British vessels take part in war work, with Chinese warships to escort them, it amounts to the same thing as recognising a state of war.

(*From Native Papers*).

Kobe, July 25.

All of the Nan-yang squadron have left for Korean waters.

The Chinese Minister and Chinese Consul in Kobe leave for home by the French Mail on the 30th.

The whereabouts of the Korean Queen are unknown. One story avers that she has taken refuge in the American Consulate.

Chinese troops at A-san are suffering acutely from scarcity of provisions. Rice gruel is their only food at present, and they are longing to be withdrawn.

The defeated Koreans fled into the Palace, which is strictly guarded by Japanese.

The fighting is attributed to an attack made by soldiers of the Ming faction upon a Japanese force escorting the Tai Won-kun and Mr. Otori to the Palace. Some were killed and many wounded; no fatality is reported among the Japanese. Over 60 rifles were seized. The aged statesman has been entrusted by the King with the direction of affairs, and it is believed he will first take in hand the desired administrative reforms.

Tientsin, July 22.

Four thousand soldiers belonging to the Viceroy Li have left for Korea on board eight vessels, four of which are English merchant ships. The troops are accompanied by two German military instructors, Major Eneckel (? Hanneken) and Major Ritter (?).

Seoul, July 22, 7 p.m.

Things having come to extremes, Japanese troops at Yu-san will march to-morrow morning to Su-won. The latter place is about midway between Seoul and A-san, and is reputed to be a point of great strategical importance. If the troops left Yu-san on the morning of the 23rd, as stated in the telegram, they will arrive at Su-won in the course of the 24th, for the distance is about 18 miles. From Su-won to A-san the distance is about 27 miles, so that it will take 3 days more to bring the Japanese army in sight of the Chinese. That is without allowing any lengthened stoppage at Su-won. According to this calculation, a collision between the two armies cannot take place earlier than the 27th instant, unless, indeed, the Chinese come out to seek a battle, which is more than improbable.

The following items are taken from Shanghai contemporaries:—

(*China Gazette.*)

July 23.

It is reported amongst the Chinese officials that 12,000 of the Viceroy's troops left Taku on 20th inst., in China merchant steamers, convoyed by eight gunboats with instructions if the Japanese oppose landing, to fire on them. The Southern Squadron are ordered from Foochow to proceed to Loochow Islands, to harass the Japanese possessions and steamers. It is also reported 20,000 troops have been called for from each province.

A rumour was current this morning that several Japanese war vessels were seen outside the Saddle Islands last night. It is presumed that they are cruising there till definite orders are received of the declaration of war, when it is very likely they will proceed up the Yangtze and endeavour to take Silver Island, thereby commanding the key to China's greatest highway and so prevent China from bringing the 500,000 troops from Ngankin, the capital of the province of Anhwei. If the Japanese once get the key to the Yangtze they will probably stop the supply of coal; and bad as it is in the Yangtze valley, what then will China do to supply her fleet, with Japanese cruisers watching the movements of vessels to and from Formosa, their only other coal-producing country? If there is any truth in the story of the vessels being outside the Saddles as reported, there is no doubt the Japanese either intend going up the Yangtze or seizing hold of a few of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's vessels, several of which with a gun or two mounted would undoubtedly make fine cruisers; for instance, the Fushun, Kwanglee, Toonan, Chiyuen and Meifoo, to say nothing of what utility could be derived by the Japanese by the capture of such swift vessels as the Hsingfung, Hsing-yu, Hsing-chi, and Haean; all could be placed to a great advantage as despatch vessels.

That the Japanese are engaging pilots for the Yangtze is a well known fact, and as the upper Yangtze pilots hold no license, the Customs authorities will have no power over them; so it will be China's advantage to retain them at a good figure; for let the Japanese once get a fleet up the Yangtze and China will be badly crippled. The talk of taking up the buoys on the Centaur and Lanshan crossings will avail nothing, as several Yangtze pilots with prospect of engagements with the Japanese, have been busily engaged in taking angles in that district of late. The recent purchases of the ocean-going British steamers by the Japanese is proof that they do not intend to confine their hostilities to Korea alone, for such vessels as the Bens and Mutuals, with their iron bulwarks could be used as cruisers, and if we are not mistaken, some years ago, during the Russian scare, it was, we believe, the intention of Her Majesty's Government to retain several of these vessels in case of emergency. The renowned Moyune, with a cargo of munitions of war, has left home already; now if she drives out, which she evidently will do, it won't be long before we hear the crack tea steamer has landed her cargo in Japan, and is racing up the Yangtze, but not for China's tea for a London market, but to pour in Japanese troops who will undoubtedly lay in devastations the acres of land that once produced that same steamer's cargo.

July 24.

An important telegraphic communication from a trustworthy source at Nagasaki was received here this afternoon and has been kindly placed at our disposal. It is the first authentic intelligence of fighting in Korea that has reached us, but we are precluded for good reasons from giving our authority. The message reads: ‘On the 22nd or 23rd the Japanese troops in Seoul were attacked by Korean soldiers, who committed this stupid act at the instigation of the Chinese Resident who probably wanted to shew the outside world that even the Koreans are hostile to Japan. Naturally the Japanese troops crushed them.’

July 26.

When the Hsinchi, which arrived here yesterday from Newchwang via Chefoo, was at the former port, there were 15,000 well-armed Northern troops, Manchus and Chinese, waiting there to be shipped to Korea. There was no excitement at the place, however, though everyone was talking about the approaching war. Newchwang was at the time (22nd) being deluged with torrential rains and the river was running out at the extraordinary rate of nine knots, as one of the pilots ascertained by putting a log over the Hsinchi's stern, and the water was up to within a foot of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's godowns for back as they stand from the river. It is easy then, when Newchwang was in such a state, to imagine what the condition of Chemulpo and the flat country between that port and Seoul must have been, for Chemulpo is a horrible place in the lightest rains, while in July, when the wet season sets in, it is a nest of fever and sickness owing to the conversion of the mud plain into one vast swamp by the overflow of the Han river. Then this becomes a regular mill-race, with only ford between Chemulpo to Seoul. The miserable condition of the Japanese troops occupying the road at such a time may be easily imagined, and we learn upon excellent authority that, despite their admirably organised army medical service, the mortality amongst the troops is frightfully high. But it is nothing to the death-rate amongst the unfortunate Chinese troops encamped in the swamps of Ashan, eighty miles to the south, where they were simply thrown out of the troopships, without any proper commissariat arrangements and no attention whatever to their sanitary surroundings. We learn that the people in Tientsin are growing alarmed about the wretched condition of their soldiers at A-shan, and that those in charge of the commissariat have been warmly denounced by the generals in command of the troops. Needless to say, of medical service there is none whatever, and we think that if the medical missionaries in China ever wanted an opportunity to show their zeal they have it now in Korea, where there are over 10,000 troops in the south alone, without the first requirements of medical aid. What the condition of these poor fellows would be after a battle it is horrible to contemplate. On the 22nd the Hsinchi passed six China merchants' steamers making towards Korea, with a torpedo boat in front of the procession. The people on the *Hsinchi* could only make out that the first steamer was the Hsinfung, it being too dark to distinguish the others. As the Hsinchi was passing in yesterday she saw five Chinese gunboats at anchor close to Paoshan forts, off Bush Island. So far as we can learn there is no definite news of any kind to-day from Tientsin or Korea, and the situation is still one of suspense. But locally the Chinese are still making large purchases of foreign coal, and there is talk of their engaging some foreigners here to proceed to Tientsin as drill instructors. So far as we learn there are no fresh developments with reference to the neutrality of the port, nor can we hear anywhere that the Chinese authorities have agreed to abide by the Japanese assurances of non-attack. It is believed that the troops which the six steamers were carrying when seen by the Hsinchi must have been landed at A-san, or we would certainly have heard of a collision between them and the Japanese had they gone near Chemulpo. When the Hsinchi was at Cheffo a foreigner, believed to be a newspaper correspondent, went on board and said that when he left Chemulpo three or four days before everything was quiet there.

(*Daily News*.)

July 26.

We are informed that news was received yesterday at Kiangnan Arsenal that the Chinese had suffered a small defeat. This may refer to the affair of outpost reported some days ago between Yashan and Suigen. It is generally understood in Tientsin that war will be declared by China to-day or to-morrow; meanwhile we learn that all the wires communicating with the Seoul and Chemulpo are interrupted, which accounts for no trustworthy news having been received during the last two days. We may mention meanwhile that there are some who hold that the Suigen mentioned in our recent telegram from Kobe is Suwen, a fortified city not more than fifteen miles north of Yashan.

The native Press, we learn, is expressing much astonishment at the Peiyang authorities having allowed Japanese merchant steamers to coal recently at Tongku, in the face of the fact that Japanese coal merchants in Japan are reported to have combined to refuse to sell coal to Chinese. The Peiyang authorities, however, have done perfectly right. As long as war was not declared, and there was still a possibility of peace not being broken, it was only an act of common courtesy to allow the Japanese steamers to coal at Tonku, without regard to any unfriendly action that is supposed to have been taken in Nagaski. On the other hand, the conduct of the southern authorities, who are reported to have forbidden the sale of Kelung coal to any Japanese merchant or steamer, is greatly praised. But the fact is that the authorities in question have forbidden the sale of Kelung coal to any outsider, the Government requiring the whole supply. To return to the Kaiping Colliery, we learn, that it is now turning out two thousand tons a day, and the coal dust at the mines is being manufactured into briquettes, thus, adding to the supply of useful fuel.

The Peiyang fleet, it is stated, is now divided into two divisions, of which the first, under Admiral Ting in his flagship the Tingyuen, is charged with the duty of cruising in the Gulf of Pechili, and protecting the various ports and naval stations; while the second, under Rear-Admiral Lin Paitseng, whose flagship is the Chenyuen has been engaged to convoying the fourteen transports that left Tongku with troops at the end of last week. It is reported that there is a third divison, under Commodore Yu, whose flagship is the Kuangchia, consisting of certain Nanyang and Kuangtung ships, which is now at Talienwan, and which may be employed in escorting to Korea the second army corps of 25,000 men under General Sung. Meanwhile we may mention that one account states that the last body of troops from Tongku has not as yet gone to Korea at all, but has been landed on Chinese territory outside the Korean Gate, awaiting the formal declaration of war.

A telegram from Foochow received here yesterday states that the Foochow fleet—while ostensibly making a demonstration aginst the Liu Chiu Islands is really commissioned to keep open the communication between Formosa and the mainland. The Shanghai gunboat Weiching left for Tainan on Monday evening, with a quantity of ammunition and some 650 men for the Formosa authorities.

From Japanese exchanges we learn that on the 20th ult. a communication, amounting to an ultimatum, was despatched to the Korean Government by the Japanese Minister in Seoul, Mr. Otori, demanding the withdrawal of the Chinese troops within three days. The King of Korea and Tai-Won Kun ostensibly accepted Japanese protection, but had no power, even if they had the will, to force the Chinese out of the country. On the 25th July, the *Nagasaki Express* published the following news, which tends to explain some of the first telegrams published in the *China Mail*:—The Chinese forces in Korea are reported to be in possession of King-ki-ton the former capital of the country, to beseige which place further Japanese troops are said to have already arrived at Chemulpo. Another important event, which brought the Koreans and Japanese into collision, also occurred on the 23rd, and probably originated through the Japanese troops surrounding the Palace, most likely for the purpose of getting possession of the King and Tai-Won-Kun. The Koreans are reported to have fired first, but whether that was so remains to be seen. However, the Japanese soon succeeded in obtaining complete possession of the Palace, the King and his father being in reality taken prisoners. Another version of the collision is that it was caused by the Government issuing a notification forbidding Koreans to assist the Japanese in putting up the telegraph lines required. Not the slightest particulars of the killed and wounded have yet transpired, and every attempt is being made by the authorities to keep the whole matter as secret as possible.

NATIVE INDIAN ART WARE IN ENGLAND.

The Council of the East India Association have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, with regard to the restrictions still existing on the importations and free sale in England of the various products of gold and silver plate and art ware made by the Indian hereditary craftsmen.

The Council gladly acknowledge that much has been done, and much attempted to be done, to remedy these restrictions. By the Revenue Act of 1884, Clause 4, plate which, “in the opinion of H. M. Commissioners of Customs, is of Oriental design,” is exempted from the obligation of assay in the United Kingdom. By a previous enactment, Indian plate, if desired by the importer to be hall-marked, and if sent to the Goldsmiths' Hall to be marked, and there found to be of a lower standard than 925, is no longer liable to be smashed up, but is returned to the owner or agent to be re-exported. In 1891 the plate duties were entirely abolished.

2. These concessions, valuable as they are, or were intended to be, have failed altogether to encourage Indian manufacturers to avail themselves of the British market, the fact being that the restrictions at present prevailing are found to be still obstructive, and consequently to be discouraging to the importation of Indian plate into this country for sale. For example, in the case of such plate as is desired to be imported under the Act of 1884, it is stopped at the Custom House, and the “opinion of her Majesty's Commissioners” has to be taken whether it is, or is not, of “Oriental design.” This involves expense and delay, both economic factors in cost of distribution, a cost to which other trades are not liable. Again if the plate be not, in the opinion of her Majesty's Commissioners, “of Oriental design,” it must then run the gauntlet of Goldsmith's Hall, with the inevitable result that, being only ·916, it will be refused, after it has been scraped and assayed, and thereby injured; and then, at cost to importer, it must be re-exported at once. In either case the importer has to pay considerable costs—e g., of agency, carriage, or hall charges—and to suffer by delay in the return of his property.

Again, if the Indian manufacturer wishes to place his goods upon the British market, and if he alloy his silver to ·925 with that object, then, if his agent sends the plate to Goldsmiths' Hall, it has there to undergo the barbarous practice of the scrape and parting assay, a process which utterly spoils the finished of finely-chased articles, involving considerable repairs, and, possibly, regilding in some British silversmiths' workshop before they can be exposed for sale.

3. The Council beg to state that, in their opinion, and in that of trade experts whom they have consulted, the remedy for these impolitic restrictions is very simple. In the first place, the practice of hall-marking in the United Kingdom should no longer be compulsory; and, secondly, there should be no longer any restrictions upon the free importation of Indian-made plate. The quality of such plate, if desired to be hall-marked, should be ascertained by means of the modern and scientific process of the touch-stone, or touch-needle, as practised in various assay offices on the Continent, a process which, being as effective as the scrape and parting assay, involves no injury whatever to the finest of fine finished work.

4. In conclusion, the Council would urge that, in view of the fall in the gold price of silver, it is in the highest degree impolitic to maintain laws which may limit its absorption for manufacturing purposes. This is not a time when any artificial impediment should stand between the indigenous handicrafts of India and such spontaneous demand for those products that exists, or may arise in the United Kingdom.

The telegraph line from Tati to Buluwayo, a distance of 103½ miles, has been constructed in the short time of 133 days and at the cost of under £3,400.

MR. ERNEST HART.

MR. ERNEST HART, who, as our London correspondent stated yesterday, is shortly coming to India, has been interviewed by "To-day" which writes :—

With features which recall those of Mr. Huxley and Mr. Gladstone, but smaller of stature than either, with whitening hair, deep-set grey eyes, and a face changeful of expression, but whose lines show the impress of five-and-thirty years of public work, Mr. Ernest Hart sits in his editorial sanctum in the great stone building of the British Medical Association at Charing Cross, as the Doges sat at the Lion's Mouth at Venice, receiving complaints, redressing grievances, and deciding disputes, relieving distress, encouraging young practitioners, and doing justice on offenders.

The walls of the sanctum are hung with portraits of his more distinguished and lifelong friends and colleagues in the profession. The portrait of Sir Richard Quain, by Maclise (a private plate), and similar portraits by friendly hands, of Sir James Paget, by Richmond; of Sir William Jenner, by Holl; of Sir William Bowman, by Watts; of Pasteur, in has laboratory, signed "with affectionate remembrances," together with a proof copy by Rodley of the Pasteur Jubilee Medal, presented by himself; a fine portrait of Darwin, an early portrait of the young Owen from a sketch by Miss Acland, presented by Sir Henry Acland, and an original drawing by Tenniel of his celebrated *Punch* cartoon, "Science and Stupidity," with the author's kind regards, in which stupidity is represented by Mr. Secretary Cross endeavouring to arrest the scientific investigation of a party of savants sitting round a table, among whom may be recognised portraits of Sir William Jenner, Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir William Gull, Sir Erasmus Wilson, Mr. Hart himself being seated in the fore ground, at the table, in the front of a microscope. This was published at the time of the great Parliamentary war over the Protection to Animals Bill, when Mr. Hart introduced at the Home Office a deputation of some 300 medical men, at the head of whom was Sir William Jenner. The only non-medical pictures in the room are drawings from *Punch* by Mr Wheeler, representing Mr. Hart as "The Doctor in the Kitchen," and some reproductions of Mr. Solomon Solomon's clever picture, "Your Health," in this year's Academy, of a dinner-table party at which he is acting as host, and in which the portraits of Sir Benjamin Baker, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and other celebrities are contained.

Mr. Hart can certainly not claim to be a member of the Anti-Tobacco League, for, during our talk, he smoked some half-dozen cigarettes in quick succession; but, as he apologetically explained, of a special brand of mild "Yenidje," which he imports monthly from Constantinople, and made with cotton-wool filters.

"I suppose that medical reforms and the exposure of abuses have been your great aims in life, Mr. Hart?"

"Well," he answered, straightening himself, "my first piece of serious work was connected with the reform of workhouses and infirmaries, I was twenty-four years of age when I became honorary secretary of the Workhouse Infirmaries Association, which was the result of reports made by Dr. Austin and myself. Another subject in which I have always taken a deep interest is that of 'Baby Farming'; I wrote a pamphlet dealing with the matter, and was able to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which resulted in carrying the Infant Life Protection Act."

"Has it been your experience that great reforms are generally carried without opposition?"

Mr. Hart laughed. "All reforms, great or small, meet with opposition. Why, when I was trying to bring about the Act for Notification of Infectious Diseases, a Worcester platform on which I was standing making a speech was stormed, and I received shoals of abusive letters from the very people who after derived most benefit by the Act."

"And if I may venture to ask the question, what do you consider your greatest achievement?"

"I think," he replied deliberately, "that my share in building up the great society which provides medical men with suitable allowances during sickness, accident, or even life-long disablement, is the thing to which I look back with most pleasure. Before I took the matter up many but unsuccessful efforts had been made to give professional men the same advantages which friendly societies offer to workmen. From the first our society was a success; dispensing with share-capital, agents, commissions, and buildings, the whole profits go to the assured, and the total expenses of the society have never exceeded five per cent. of the premium income. Now at the end of ten years there is already a reserve of seventy thousand pounds, and about £550,000 surplus to be devoted to the assured."

"You give up, I believe, not a little of your time to literature?"

"Yes; I began to write for Fraser's Magazine and Household Words at the age of eighteen, and four years later I became co-editor of the *Lancet*."

"I suppose, though, that the British Medical Journal has now held for a long time the first place in your heart?"

"During the last twenty-seven years," he replied, "the Journal has certainly been my constant thought and care. You know that it is managed on co-operative principles, and aims to be the property and the organ of the whole profession. We have now 14,500 subscribers who are also members of the British Medical Association, and, as such, proprietors of the Journal; and there are also 4,000 subscribers not so admitted. Such a constituency, selected from a rather exacting profession, involves many duties, and some burdens rather hard to bear, however pleasant and delightful."

"And, to touch on a rather delicate subject, Mr. Hart, I believe that you, as an editor, make a special feature of the exposure of swindles."

"Yes, we spend much time in exposing this or that quack and his tricks. At this very moment I have several affairs of the kind in hand, noticeably massage. Still, you must remember that the British Medical Association is founded for the promotion of knowledge, and not a prosecuting society, though we do all we can to root out such evils. Another reason why it is difficult for us to take a very prominent part in that sort of thing is that so many of the public would incline to the opinion that we took these matters up from professional jealousy, or at least through prejudice."

"And do you never obtain any?" I enquired, glancing at the keen, somewhat tired face of the man styled by the Americans "the Napoleon of Medical Journalism."

"Oh, yes," he answered, "I am devoted to country life; my garden, my pigeon loft, and my poodles are all rivals to the Journal. My poodles," he continued proudly, "are famed all over the world. I bred Lady Brassey's Black Princess. As for collies, both the American champion and Belle III. (a name which will be familiar to those among your readers who care for that sort of thing)," he added cheerily, "were both pups of mine. Then I have invented a new melon, which was certificated this year at the Horticultural Society, and can boast of a special breed of fancy 'Tippler Pigeons.' Fanciers from home and abroad journey down to Hertfordshire to view my pigeon loft at Fair Lawn, Totteridge. But I have had a good rest, for in the autumn I visited Chicago," he continued, "and so I am rather busy just now. I spent three months at the World's Fair, my headquarters being Mrs. Ernest Hart's Donegal Irish Village." And with considerable pride the great editor showed me an official notification setting forth that his wife had been awarded no less than twenty-six medals and diplomas for the products of the trained Irish peasants of her Donegal Industrial Fund—an unrivalled and champion record. "My wife is more or less associated with all my work, for we go everwhere together, and her clear head and good judgment are of the greatest practical assistance to me in all I do."

"CAPPING" OF EDINBURGH STUDENTS.

THE Summer Graduation ceremony in connection with the University of Edinburgh took place on Wednesday (Aug. 1) in the Synod Hall, Castle Terrace. There was as usual a large attendance, the hall being crowded with friends of the graduates, and the gathering were a gay aspect owing to the summer toilets of the ladies and the coloured hoods of the graduates. The Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir William Muir, occupied the chair, and he was accompanied to the platform by a number of the Professors in the different faculties. By far the greater number of the graduates were, as usual at the summer ceremony, in the Medical Faculty—the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred on sixty-four gentlemen, and the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery upon 190.

THE DEGREE OF M.D.

Professor T. R. Fraser presented the following Indian gentlemen for the degree of Doctor of Medicine :—

R. J. Drummond, India, M. B., C.M., 1888. The Intestinal Antiseptic Treatment of Ceylon Sore Mouth, (In absentia.)

R. Kirkpatrick, India, M.B., C.M., 1881. Malaria; its Nature and Origin. (In absentia.)

H. V. M'Kuizie, India, M.B., C.M., 1890. Astigmatism.

Gastav Mann, India, M.B., C.M., 1892. What Histological Changes do Functional Activity and the Consequent Restorative Metabolism Produce in Nerve Cells?

THE DEGREES OF M.B., C.M.

Gentlemen were presented by Professor T. R. Fraser for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery. They included F. O. N. Mell, India; T. M. Nair, India; J. J. H. Wood, India.

LANCASHIRE AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

The leading Manchester paper thus notices a "Handy little collection of statistics in the form of a Report on the Trade of British India and the United Kingdom in the Markets of the East," which has been compiled for the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. H. F. Hibbert :—

Mr. Hibbert presents tables showing the imports of merchandise into British India during the ten fiscal years ending with 1892-93, and the proportions contributed by different countries; and also tables showing the imports of cotton yarns and of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom compared with the imports from other countries during the same period, and with tables showing the increase of spindles and looms in India, the exports of yarns and piece goods of Indian production to the several Eastern markets with which the Indian cotton spinners and weavers have established relations, the imports of raw cotton into India, and the exports of British and Irish cotton yarns and piece goods to the Eastern markets where the Indian producers have obtained a foothold. There are interesting figures also relating to other branches of trade, including iron and steel, woollen goods, sugar, coal, and so on. Amongst the points to which Mr. Hibbert specially directs attention is the fact that, on the whole, foreign trade to the East is increasing somewhat more rapidly than British trade. In regard to the cotton trade, in particular, 1892-3 is not taken for comparison, the figures for that year having been affected by the exceptional occurrence of the cotton strike, which perhaps fully accounted for the decreased shipments of British yarns and piece good in that year. Taking the figures for 1891-2 however, there is a contraction in the quantities of both descriptions sent to India within the last few years, which Mr. Hibbert attributes in part to the increase of looms and spindles in India; and he adds that had it not been for the increase of population in India the position would probably have been much worse. Mr. Hibbert shows also that Indian yarns and piece goods are

DISPLACING LANCASHIRE YARNS

and piece goods in Aden, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Straits Settlements, Zanzibar, and Turkey-in-Asia, while our exports to the Continent and the United States are also falling off. Mr. Hibbert's tables would have been still more interesting had he included the figures for 1893-4. He refrains from discussing the exchange question in this connection, and seems to be disposed to attribute the depression of trade to the protective duties of America and the Continent, which, he argues, cause an excess of goods to be concentrated on the Indian markets, the result being increased competition there and a consequent lowering of returns; but this scarcely explains that supplanting of our productions in other Eastern markets by Indian goods to which Mr. Hibbert also calls attention. He concludes by urging an extension of railways in India. That is in itself good, but the fact is that British capitalists do not seem disposed to invest in India with the condition of taking their returns in silver, so long as exchange may continue to fall, and in the present condition of the finances of India

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT MAY WELL HESITATE

to increase its gold liabilities for railway construction. India is being sufficiently bled as it is. Mr. Hibbert suggests that £200,000,000 might be added to the British National Debt and lent to India for the purpose of railway construction. We must assume that he intends that the interest on the loan should be guaranteed by the British Government. But if the capitalists of Blackburn have not the courage to invest in new Indian railways, how can they expect the taxpayers generally to take the risk for Blackburn's benefit? It would be much better and safer for the country to join with other Powers in the re-establishment of a rational currency system, when all difficulties would disappear. But the recent discussion in the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, or at any rate the interpretation put upon it by London papers such as the *Economist*, indicates that Blackburn has not yet completed its study of the currency question. Mr. Hibbert arrives at

NO UNCERTAIN CONCLUSION

with respect to the proposed Indian import duties on cotton yarns and piece goods, and, as an expression of Blackburn opinion, his remarks may be usefully quoted. "I am sure," he says, "that the re-imposition would be not only a great injustice, but a great mistake from every point of view. It would be a great mistake, because it would foster the growth of Indian mills in the native States, over which no excise control could be exercised. It would not bring much revenue into the Indian Exchequer after the cost of collection had been defrayed, and especially if a countervailing excise duty had to be enforced. It could exercise no control whatever on the hand-looms, of which there are so large a number in India. It would have a tendency to enhance the cost of production, even if there were a rebate on goods shipped to foreign markets, apart from the inconvenience which might be caused by the delay contingent on such action. It would enhance

THE COST TO THE CONSUMER

to within a fraction of the duty imposed. It would be an injustice to the United kingdom, which allows Indian wheat to enter duty free, and only imposes a duty on tea because we do not produce it, that duty moreover coming out of the pockets of the English consumer, and not from the Indian producer. It would be an injustice to the Lancashire manufacturer and operative, who would have to pay, the former by diminution of profit, the latter by diminution of wages, a small portion of the duty imposed—a portion, however, which would undoubtedly grow with the increase of spindles and looms in India; and, finally, it would be an injustice to every taxpayer in the United Kingdom, who voluntarily enhances his cost of production in order to give India the benefits of secure trading, not with us alone, but with every nation in the world. For these and many other reasons which it is here unnecessary to mention, the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce must not relax its vigilance, but must be prepared wherever opportunity offers to battle for that which is neither more nor less than justice to all." The argument against the cotton duties could scarcely be better stated.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

THE *Globe* has been favoured with the following extract from a private letter just received from a gentleman in India, who is in a good position to give an opinion on the subject :—"The Indian horizon does not seem to clear either financially or politically. I have heard it discussed that if the financial condition of the Government did not improve, the compensation grant and pensions would ultimately have to be sacrificed. The latter contingency seemed to be rather remote in any case, but I heard, a few days ago, that an important Government official has insured his pension. Whether he acted on the financial or political aspect of affairs I cannot say, but the fact affords subject for reflection." Continuing, the correspondent says :—"For a long time past the Government has been aware of the unsatisfactory state of native feeling, but to a large proportion of the English public and English people in India it has come as a sudden surprise, and a scare seems to have set in which is not warranted by facts, and is calculated to do much harm. For a week prior to the 'Bukri-Id' festival there were the wildest and most silly rumours afloat; and some of the questions I have been asked, with the greatest concern, were deserving of no reply. Now that the festival is over without unusual occurrence, everyone seems to be happy again, and the papers publish telegrams regarding the whole matter as very satisfactory, but midway between these extremes will practically give the true state of things. The heedless Englishman, if he paused to to think, when elated because the festival passed off well, would see behind one fact which should sober him, and that is that on the ordinary occasion of the festival of the 'Bukri-Id' throughout this Empire of the Queen where peace reigns, it is necessary to take the most careful precaution to preserve peace, and for the Army, British and Native, throughout India to practically stand to their arms. This is a fact which, no doubt, is not fully known, but it is one which makes it idle to say that 'All's well.'" He goes on to say that India is passing through a political wave which requires to be carefully watched. "So long as the Government of India can be strong, and with undeviating steadiness carrying out the policy and traditions on which our ascendency is based, there is no fear for the ship of State; the one fear in India is weakness, and it is a real fear when India is ruled by a Secretary of State who is the servant of a weak Liberal Government whose policy is dominated by the votes of a variety of small coteries, some wrong-headed, some unscrupulous, but all playing for their own hand. The Government of India is doing well in a very difficult situation, their finger is on the patient's pulse, and the agitators and sedition-mongers know it, and act accordingly."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

THE *Manchester Guardian* publishes the following letter on the closing of the Mints :—

Sir,—The Indian officials in the House of Lords have had the difficult task set them of defending their own action, and on the whole they probably made the best of their case. It is quite true that it is still premature to declare that the closure of the mints is a complete failure, for the rupee is still worth 2d. over the price of of bar silver. If the gap diverges the policy will be pronounced a success; if the rupee gets near the level of silver it will be a failure; for this reason it is justly considered unadvisable to even hint at the possibility of re-opening the mints, for the effect would soon be discounted. There are other more weighty considerations yet to be studied than the mere relief to the Indian Government of 2d. per rupee on their Council drafts. These are the cost to the people of India and England of this relief. The whole experiment was quite a leap in the dark, and no one could foresee with any certainty who would be harmed and who benefited by the change. A glimmer of light is now appearing, and one can begin to count up the cost. First is the

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

It is admitted that the closure of the mints acts at present like a tax of 20 per cent. on the exports of the Far East. This cannot crush a trade at once, but it has cut down the exports of yarn and piece-goods to a heavy extent, and set the Japanese and Chinese to think whether they cannot save this 20 per cent. and make the goods for themselves. In fact it has given a sudden and immense impulse to the erection of mills in China and Japan. It is all very well for Lord Lansdowne to say that this was inevitable: but even admitting that the trade would have been eventually lost to India, the transfer would have been very gradual just as in Bombay. The first introduction of mills there was only a limited success for several years, until the rapid fall in the gold price of the rupee gave it a sudden impulse. The industry then increased by leaps and bounds, handsome dividends were paid, whilst Lancashire mills began to lose money. So in Japan. Until last year the mills were a very doubtful success, and they were unable to sell any of their production to China. They are now beginning to pay handsome dividends and to export to China, and of course immense orders for further machinery have been executed. In China also, although talked of for many years very little real progress was made in the erection of mills until last year. Meantime the Indian mills are reduced from affluence to poverty, and as a matter of calculation it might have been worth while for the millowners to pay the boasted 2d. per rupee on the Council drafts themselves rather than lose all their profits and a great portion of their capital as well.

NEXT COMES OPIUM.

This trade pays the Indian Government an immense income, and is consequently worth retaining. It is extraordinary how much taxation it has been able to bear, but the last straw of 20 per cent. from all accounts is breaking the camel's back. The Chinese consumers do not see why the price should be raised so much and so suddenly, and are learning to put up with the cheaper but inferior native production. The taste for the extra luxury once gone is not likely to return again. Lord Lansdowne's theory that the falling off in the exports of cottons and opium was due to over-shipments is not believed in by China merchants. The trade was overdone for a short time, but quickly righted itself, and there was every sign that the offtake in cottons would go on increasing until the mints were closed. Lord Lansdowne cannot understand why the representatives of the China trade clamour for the re-opening of the mints, if they believe in the theory that cheap silver does good to that country; he seems to be unaware that the interests of these representatives are bound up in the welfare of the trade between India and China and between England and China, both of which are severely threatened, and not at all in the internal prosperity of China, which is undoubted. Lord Herschell also looks on them with suspicion, as being interested in keeping up the price of silver. Is there any British trader on the face of the earth who is not?

After China, the most noticeable falling off in the exports is in

WHEAT and RICE.

With good crops in both, there was every reason to expect a good export; but India finds herself undersold in wheat by the Argentine Republic and in rice by Siam, Cochin China, and Japan. This was inevitable, and it was pointed out by the commercial experts to the Herschell Committee that if the value of the rupee was artificially raised over that of silver or of paper currency India would be unable to compete except at a ruinous disadvantage. Notwithstanding these losses, it is perfectly true that the volume of India's exports, valued in rupees, has not fallen off materially; but their Lordships do not refer to details. The most noticeable increase is in seeds (512 lakhs). If these goods do not compete with silver or paper standard supplies, is not the increase due to the great fall in exchange? Such being the case, is it likely to continue, unless we have another fall in the exchange? Tea goes on increasing, a 20 per cent. advantage to China in exchange being not nearly enough to check the consumption of Indian tea. Of raw cotton, notwithstanding the total loss of the trade with China, exports have increased, almost entirely to the Continent. This simply means that India, being unable to make her cotton into yarns and cloth sends it on to the Continent in a raw state. There are other smaller increases, which may be due to the heavy drop in exchange this year, it being generally believed that this acts as a bonus on shipments to gold countries, although the effect may be only temporary.

TO SUM UP.

If India's ability to pay depends on her balance of trade, success means a further blow to the exports that have already suffered, and does not mean a corresponding increase in shipments to gold countries, unless there is a further fall in exchange, in which case there would be no relief to the Indian Government. Their Lordships' contention that if the mints had been kept open exchange would have fallen to 10d. is a most curious one, the only facts before us being that silver fell immediately from 38d. to 30d. on the closing of the mints, that it further fell to 27d. after the repeal of the Sherman Act, and has recovered to 28¾d. Some think that without the closing of the mints the Sherman Act would not have been repealed, or only partially so; even if repealed, is it likely that the rupee would have fallen more than it has, say 2d., with the supply of silver to India unchecked? And if this was accompanied by higher prices for everything in India, as Lord Lansdowne and the Herschell Committee evidently thought would be the case, would not the people have found it correspondingly easier to pay increased taxation? Lord Lansdowne for justification leans on an extraordinary sentence in the Herschell Committee's report, which may be read to mean that increased imports of the standard of value inflict loss on a country; in other words, that an increase in the supply of gold to England would cause her loss. What harm could it possibly have done India as a country to have had the 54,000,000 ounces of silver launched at her, and of course all the other silver-using countries as well? The harm lies in their imagination only. Does the history of the world show that any nation was ever harmed by a large discovery or large import of precious metals? Neither Lord Lansdowne nor the Herschell Committee appear to have given much attention to what would have been the effect on India as a country of success. The rupee, owing to contraction, would have risen in value in India: that is, there would have been a general fall in the value of everything else. So far the country has been saved from this by the partial failure of the scheme: India depending mostly on agriculture, her outlook would not have been encouraging, judging by the effects on agriculture of falling prices in other parts of the world.—Yours, &c.,

A. ILBERT.

IN the *Weekly Scotsman* a sketch of knickers for ladies, to take the place of petticoats, was published. Since the day of publication the demand for patterns has been altogether unprecedented. Everyday a large bundle of letters is forwarded to "Cator Kaye," the lady who superintends the fashions department; indeed, it would seem as if the whole world of ladies were rushing into knickerbockers. "The knickers" (wrote "Cator Kaye" in the *Weekly Scotsman*) "may be fashioned from a variety of materials, including serge, tweed, diagonal, cashmere, silk, satin, cloth, nun's veiling, or moreen. They may be knitted to shape by the adept, and in such case should be partially lined with chamois leather. These knickers take the place of the ordinary petticoats, and if comfortable for everyday house and street wear, how much more are such garments a necessity to those on holidays? No underskirts will there be to get wet and 'draggled' if my suggestions are successfully followed, for these knickers may be as warm or as cool as you please, providing you choose your material according to your wants. Then, taking the mountain climber and angler into consideration, I suggest that the dress skirt be cut to reach barely to the ankles, and bound with leather some nine inches deep all around the foot hem."

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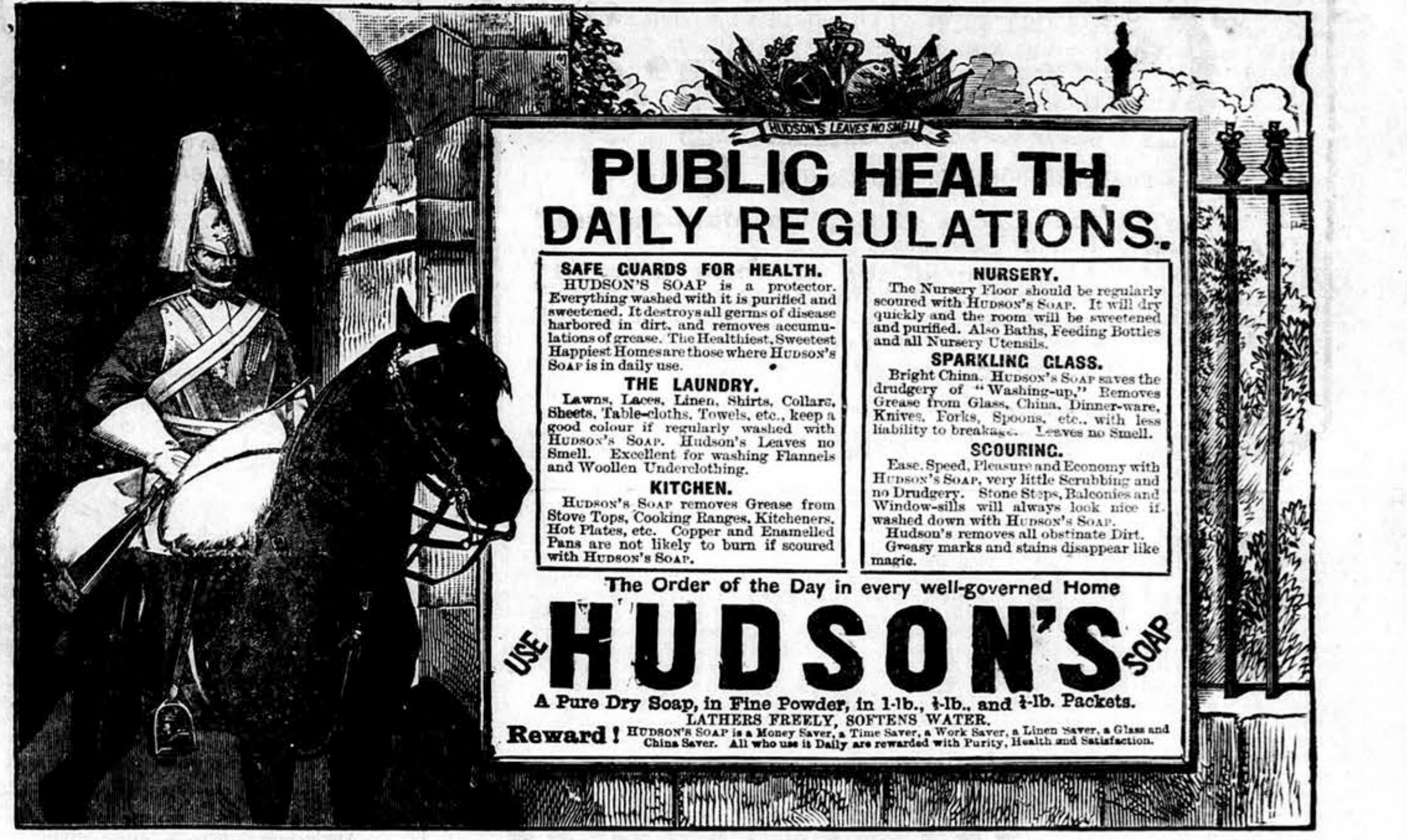

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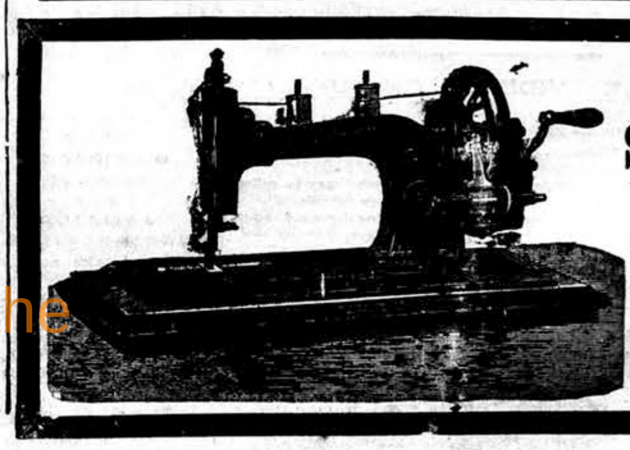

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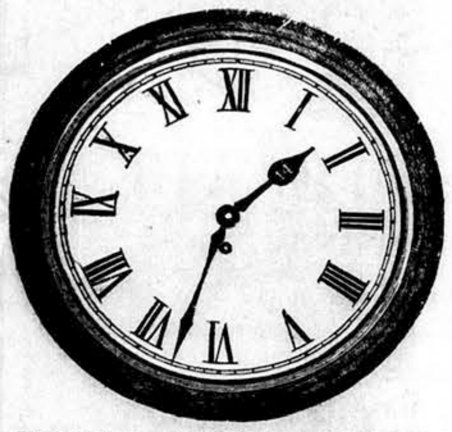

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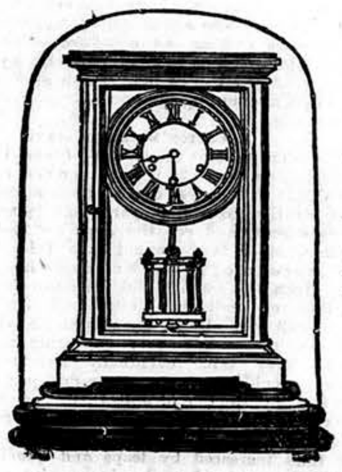

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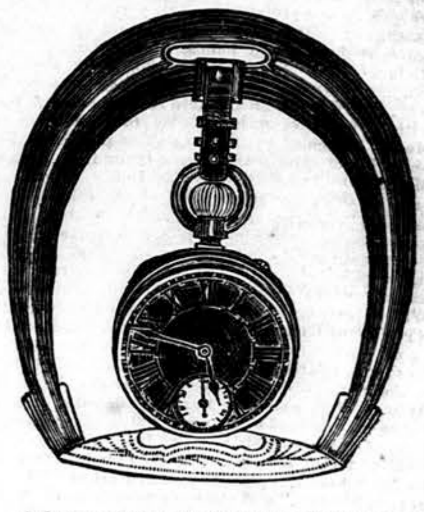

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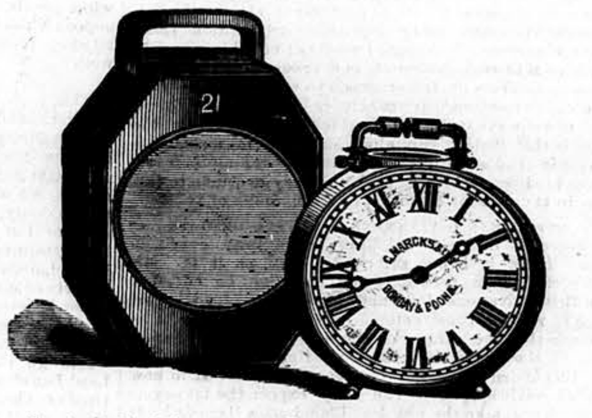

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